CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 115 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no quotation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	T. Inoue.	16thMay.	28th May
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	30th ,,	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June.	9th July.
Indus Maru	Y Takada	31st June	14th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
*SanukiMaru	M. Tomita	5,872	14th May	19 May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	K. Oguaca ...	3,807	17th ,,	1st June
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Yoshimatsu	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokio Maru	B Takiguchi	7047	end ,,	mid ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
20th May ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
3rd June ..	CHINA	7,952
10th ,, ..	DONGOLA*.. ..	8,083
17th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
24th ,, ..	EGYPT	7,941
1st July ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
8th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,840
19th ,, ..	KASHAGAR ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
*NALDERA, *MALWA, *NARKUNDA | Through steamers from Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

18th May ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st. June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,118
30th ,, ..	MOREA ..	..	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	..	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
17th May	KAROA ..	E. & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BARJORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf..
19th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
19th ,,	VARSONA ..	Bnsreh direct via Karachi.

Ferms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
MAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1022.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Problinggo
Cheribon	Semarang
Gorontalo	Soerabaia
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloiol
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Pair-Up Capital and Reserve	...	,, 2,49,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,, 5,25,13,915

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	 2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	.....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	.....Rs. 3,39,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	..... ,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THEOUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. H. GRAY,
Manager.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, Kt. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. ..	11,86,64,250
PAID UP ,,	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Becharbhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N. R. Mehta.
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MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranges.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
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Telephone No. 5133.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
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6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."
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THE ASIAM COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS,
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
221, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND	... F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabalia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Welteverden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 900, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. immediately Apply personally Dr. R. D. MODY, 395, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni.
A R3721

WANTED.— AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OFF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
A R3724

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED.—A qualified DIESEL ENGINEER to erect and work a Diesel Engine of the Sultzer type. None but a competent and experienced man need apply stating terms and qualifications. Apply Box No. 8055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3703

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS, IMPORT CLERKS, Peons, 2nd Class Engineers, Fitters, Apply to UNIVERSAL AGENCY, No. 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st Floor, Lalgir Mansions.
A R3731

WE are desirous of appointing a Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency for the Keystone Varnish Co., of Hull, England, Manufacturers of Household decorating Paint "Keystoma Flat Wall Finish". Applications should be addressed to MACFARLANE & CO. LD., 303, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R3727

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for experienced Accountant, Account clerks, Typewritting Clerk, Correspondence Clerk and Record keeper for the Seth Atmaram Charandas & Co. Shrinathji Buildings, 3rd, Bhowiwada lane, Bombay. Applications stating minimum pay acceptable with the copies of testimonials which will not be returned to be sent up by the 21st of May, 1922.
A R13011

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable ANGLO-INDIAN able to impart lessons in Commercial Subjects and (b) an efficient Professor of Shorthand. Book-Keeping etc. (preferably a B. Com.) Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box No. 8062 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3727

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 8637
C R3591

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3482

TO BE LET—(1) For hot season at Mahableshwar "BELMONT HOUSE" (4 bedrooms), fully furnished, excellent view, outhouses, well, etc. (2) At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office, upper floors of two buildings and godowns fitted with electric lights, suitable for offices. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3547

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANABER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

WANTED TO RENT GODOWN to store 8000 Bags sulphur (500 tons) Apply with rent and particulars to Box No. 8054 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D C13069

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO SELL a handsomely fitted DISPENSARY, aristocratic locality. Rent cheap. Apply to Box No. 8042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3664

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE On account and risk of the consignee, 3 six cylinder OLDSMOBILE TOURING CARS with wire wheels, magnetos, all neckel plated fittings Price Rs. 6750/- nett. cash Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA C13070

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P. 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
R3698

THE ACADEMICAL & SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE of FINE ARTS 21, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay—Prof. B. G. KOTHARE, B.R.A.F.A. (Milan) undertakes the training of students in Drawing, Painting, sculpture and architecture on upto date scientific lines as a Mission work to spread the light and culture of fine arts amongst his countrymen. All kinds of artistic and Commercial Works of art undertaken Private Tuitions arranged. Class for Italian language held thrice a week. Charges moderate.
R3640

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Upright BOBBIN WINDERS with 280 bobbins, lift 41" Henry Livesey make. Can be seen working. Please write to Box No. 8060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R13054

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C13038

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FINANCIAL.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER with Government Contracts is prepared to take in a partner with capital, has good influence and able to extend business. Has capital but would like to increase Apply Sharp Box Nn. 8063 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3729

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WRITE for samples of high-class handmade Cossi Silk to Messrs. DEY GHOSH and SONS, Silk Manufacturers, S. 10/55, Benares Cantt.
T R3705

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

MUSEUM, Bombay, beg to announce to the Public that they have taken over the entire stock of Messrs. BHOOP & CO., the well-known merchant, of Colaba, and are now selling same by Public Auction, every evening, at 5-30 p.m. Special line of Silks, Satins, Voiles, Georgettes, Ninnon, Embroidered Lawn, etc., etc. A great chance to for one and all.
R R3569

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going-cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for short or long period TOP FLOOR in Ruby Mansions, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estates, having Drawing, Dining, 5 Bed Rooms, fitted with Electric Lights, Fans, Gas, hot and cold water circulators, English Bath Tubs and Lavatories. Separate Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and Garage for one Motor. Apply HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELLIAS, same premises or No. 49-53, Kambeker Street.
R3599

THE EASTERN MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 15, Canning Street, Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June, 1922, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors Reports and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921, and transacting any other ordinary business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 9th June both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
METCALFE & CO.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th May, 1922.
C13067

THE OUDH GINNING & PRESSING MILLS CO, LTD, HARDOI

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the entire factory belonging to the above Company is FOR SALE. The factory consists of 40 single-roller gins, one kappas opener, one cotton baling Press, one two-ton ice machine, three chakkis, four kolhus, one disintigrator one saw-bench, one Babcock and Wilcox wate tube boiler, one Loco-type boiler, three engines, one lathe etc., with land and buildings situated quite close to Hardoi O. & R. Railway station and Hardoi grain mart. Intending purchasers are requested to write to the undersigned for full particulars.

B. K. DUTT,
Secretary.
C13053

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 600 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C13058

REPARTICAO SUPERIOR DE AGRIMENSURA E MINAS DO ESTADO DA INDIA.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by order of the Portugues Government. Public Auction, of Government properties called "Meias" in Velim in the Province of Salisette, Goa, will take place on the 31st of May, 1922, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m., in the office of the Administrador do Concetho do Salsete, Goa.

All informations regarding the said properties are published in the Government Boletim Official, and the maps of the same are kept open for inspection in this Repartican Superior de Agrimensura e Minas, Nova Goa, and in the office of the Administrador do Concelho de Salsete, Margao.

Buyers are invited to be present in the said places on these days.

Repartican Superior de Agrimensura e Minas em Nova Goa, 29 de Abril de 1922.

O Official escrivao dos processos.
JOSE BASILIO DE SA.
visto
O Director dos Services do Agrimensura e Minas.
B. C. Da Costa
C13041

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 47, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C13042

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 25th day of April, 1922, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, by the Order of B. N. Lang Esquire, the Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ismailbhai Dossa, Hoseinbhai Ismail and Gulam Hussein Ismail Insolvents with the concurrence of the Mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., in pursuance of the direction contained in the Order made by the High Court and dated the 19th May, 1921, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be purchaser of the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and the Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situated on the West Agripada Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay known as Plot No. 85 of the said Estate and bounded on the East by Motlabai Street, on the West by the Plot No. 84 of the said Estate on the North by a service passage, on the South by Cirrus Road and which said piece of land is part of New Survey No. 3528 and is assessed along with Plot No. 84 under E. Ward No. 4145 and Street No. 85.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13045

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALLI SHEIKH SARAFALLI as owner and Vazir Haji as Lessee and Ardeshir Merwanji Irani as Licensee have contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. DUBASH BROTHERS, the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and bungalows thereon, situate, lying and being without the walls of Bombay in Khetwadi Road, fronting on the South side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,708 25/54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2630, New No. 9643, Old Survey No. 843, New Survey No. 7393 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1852 and Street No. 126-130, Khetwadi Main Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nusarvanji Parekh, on or towards the West and North by the Khetwadi public lane and on or towards the South by the ground of Nusserwanji Parekh.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1922.

DUBASH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12920

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DURGABAI, widow of Parsharam Balkrishna Joshi of Poona Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 65, Rawiwar Peth, Poona City, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

DIGAMBER ANANDRAO PAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Curator and Secretary Victoria and Albert Museum, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, two and in the 12th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 20th day of April, 1922.
C12939

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of The New Steam Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd. (In liquidation).

CAPTAIN RAYMOND PARCOU, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, residing at Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the New Steam Navigation and Trading Company, Limited. ..... Petitioner.

LET all parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay on the 15th day of June, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the applicant for proceeding with the winding up of the above Company by appointing a time for proof of debts and for the list of contributaries to be brought in and giving directions as to the Advertisement to be issued for all or any of such purposes, and generally as to the proceedings and the parties to attend thereon.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1922.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13068

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES SAREES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the gate of Dharmraj Galli, Muljee Jetha Market by order of The Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Babubhai Bhagwandas.

8 Bales Gulabi Sarees 7 yards each of 150 pieces No. 107.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT COW LANE GIRGAUM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Nathalal Narottamdas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sunderrao Vidyram alias Narayan Trimbak the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of mortgage dated the 12th August 1918 and further charge dated the 14th October 1920, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers wil on SATURDAY, the 27th May 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cow Lane (Girgaum) outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679 New No. 3075 Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7726 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 840 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Akhamabai, on or towards West by the property of Madhavrao Moroba, on or towards the North by the property of J. M. Dayds and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th May 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & FIRST WEEK

A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
The beautiful daring Star.
in
"THE YELLOW ARM."
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT AND WARNER OLAND

Do you like continued stories?
Those who love adventure,
Those who like the unknown quantity in life.
Those who like to puzzle over mysteries will find in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
Breath-Catching Sensational Adventures.
Episode 1st, The House of Alarms
" 2nd, The Vengeance of the East.
" 3rd, A Strange Disappearance.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night and this Week
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, BOMBAY;

Wednesday, 17th May, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.

RAKSHASI—MAHATVAKANKSHA.

Saturday, 20th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Sunday, 21st., May, 1922, at 3 p. m.

SANYASHACHA SANSAR.

Proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
BERT LYTELL
IN
"THE SPENDER"

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
LAST FEW NIGHTS
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"

OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,
upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"The Forbidden City"
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922,
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922,
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922.
MADAN THEATRES LATEST TOPICAL
ALIPORE JAIL FIRE

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8.15, and 10 p. m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY
HAMLET
Featuring.
SIR J. FORBES ROBERTSON
and
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOT
Supported by their Full Company from Drury Lane | London.

THE STAR
presents
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL
BERT LYTELL
The Screen's Latest Favourite
IN
'Blackie's Redemption"
A Splendid "Metro" Picture in 5 Reels
together with
Fur her Four Parts of our Wonder Serial
THE WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying hero of daredevil deeds.
Times and Rates as Usual
The "STAR" Cinema
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and plateware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Palli Hill (cool Doongri) valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room, chesterfield sofas and chairs, Cabinets table ornaments, one sweet tone cottage piano by Schiedmayer, music books, Gramophone with records, teapoys, centre tables, corner Cabinets, writing tables glass door book cases, Almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, Josts fan, aluminium utensils, bird cages white Arab Horse and Victoria, etc., etc. The property of R. D. Marshal Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and hndsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writting tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterzeld sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of M. C. Jiles, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th May 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following parcels and luggage consisting of bags of cotton seeds, linseed Tilli seed, Jawari, Hirda, Bajri, wheat, Toor rice, Cocoanuts, Sugar and Sweepings grain; cases of Toothpowder, locks, bangles, iron screws, spirit Chimneys and machinery, bundles of C. P. goods, bidis and Jogree, empty cylinder, etc. ,etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th May 1922.

A SURE HOME REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

It is a fact well known to Physicians that about 90 per cent of the cases of indigestion, stomach trouble, dyspepsia, flatulence, etc., are due, directly or indirectly, to the presence of harmful acid in the stomach. From this it is evident that correction and prevention of the trouble depends almost entirely on neutralising the acid. The most sensible way of doing this is take a little Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water directly after eating and whenever pain is felt. Try it! All trace of harmful acid disappears instantly; consequently pain is impossible. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the makers' name BISMAG LIMITED—a guarantee that you have the kind that does you good.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By-V. P. P.

1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-0-0.

Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.

Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Apendicitis, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DR. SAM. WILLIAM,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	..
" " Sales ot East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	11 73
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. .. ..July..	19 44
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct...	19 47
closing time.) .. ..Jan. ..	19 37
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. ..July..	19 02
..Oct...	18 97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 40
June	..
July	11 33
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	11 18
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 03
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	11 38
June	11 30
July	11 28
August	11 22
September	11 17
Oct.	11 10
Novembers	11 04
December	10 99
January	10 94
February	10 89
March	10 85
A'pril	10 81

Tone :—Quiet Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 12th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	17 25
June	17 30
July	17 40
Aug.	17 60
Sept.	17 75
Oct.	17 85
Nov.	17 95
Dec.	18 05
Jan.	18 15
April	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 45
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 95
" " " Fully HGood ..	9 35
" " " Fine	9 75
M .G. Broach Good	9 75
" " Fully Good	10 15
" " Fine	10 55
M. G. Scinfie Good	7 55
" " Fully Good	7 95
" " Fine	8 35

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	62,000
" Imports	54,000
" Stock	963,000
Actual Weekly Sales	79,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers cloths	37/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
" " to Continant	Nil.
Futures at New York May	19 90
" " " July	19 54
" " " Oct.	19 56
" " " Jan.	19 43
Spot Cotton at New York	20 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 75
Futures at New York July	19 19
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 14
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	10 7/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U, S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 3 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 11th.

Future at New York..	Mar ..	19 90
	July ..	19 54
	Oct. ..	19 56
	Jan ..	19 43

Liverpool, May 11th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C Liverpool	May ..	11 22
	July ..	11 14
	Oct. ..	11 02
	Jan. ..	10 87

London, May 11th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 25/32 Firm
Bar Gold	4 13/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 5/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 11th.

Rentes 3%	56
Bar Silver Spot	35 5/8
" 2 months hence	35 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—India bought. Continent sold.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans ..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates ..	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 11th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs May-June Sellers	56
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	55/6
Australian 52 lbs. May Paid Buyers..	57/3
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

P, & O. Banking Corporation	14 1 4
Chartered Bank	17 5/8
Hongkong	116
National	41

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal,
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	18 1/4
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal ..	18 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—Harder to buy.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	21
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Quiet Sellers ..	9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Sellers Firmly held	18 3/4
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	21
Tons :—Steady inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 1 8
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47..	£ 99 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69
Govt. Securities 3 %	58
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May ..	8 1/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	21/6
Tone :—Quiet,	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16 18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/7 1/2
Do- Do. June-July Sellers ..	18/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19, 7 1/2
Tone :—Dull,	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 15.

To-day 3 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 517½ and steadily declined to Rs. 508½ on selling by Japanese Houses and a prominent Marwari Operator. It then improved to Rs 511 on scattered buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 508. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 508½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 508½ and going up by a rupee closed at Rs. 507½. F. G. Broach April/May was quoted Rs. 484 nominal. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 418 and eased to Rs. 411 in a sympathy with selling in Broach and Oomra July. Again touching Rs. 414 remained Rs. 412 at 4 p.m. White Oomra July opened at Rs. 437 and went down to Rs. 429 on Japan Houses and a prominent Marwari Operator selling. Again going upto Rs. 432 the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 430. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 351 and July Rs. 363.

Our market for ready cotton showed some improvement on Saturday last and some Japan shippers purchased Berar and Central Provinces high class quality. About 7000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay May 15th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..		484
" " "	..July-August ..		507 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..		355
" " "	July ..		367
Fine Oomra ..	May ..		411
" " "	July ..		422
Southern ..	May/June ..		488
" —	—June/August —		496

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	488
" " "	.. July Augt ..	511
Fully Good Bengal ..	May	351
" " "	.. July	365
Fine Oomra's ..	May	411
" " "	.. July	423
Southern ..	.. May/June ..	490
"	.. June July ..	495

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th.

Descript.on, Super-Fine F Good Good fine						
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	375	355	335	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	427	412	397	..	..	..
M. G. Cebtral P. No. 1 ..	462	447	432	..	..	..
M. G. Central P, No. 2 ..	447	432	412	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	500	490	480	..	..	..
Southerns	500	490	480			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th May 1922.

Cotton	13220	Bales.
Wheat	9293	Cwts.
Linseed	21750	"
Rape, etc.	2613	"
Gingelly seed	3180	"
Poppyseed	1343	"
Groundnuts	1570	"
Castorseed	5606	"
Rice	7834	"
Myrabollams	2553	"
Cottonseed	23209	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	3476	"
Juwar	2148	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1793	"
Bajra	588	"
Coal	4042	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, May 15.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-4-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-4-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-4-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94-9-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94-5-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

B .C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 23/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 13/16.
Tone of Exchange—Firm Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 316.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 336.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 326.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 137½.
London Gold ready—Closed .
London Silver ready—d. 35-7/8.
London Silver forward—d. 35-3/4.
Tone of silver—
India bought, Continent sold, Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.44 3/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.80.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.10.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.00.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 84.90.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1280.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 881.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

2½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 pe rcent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11 16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	..
Fcs Demand	313
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	276
Japan	163
Singaporse	179 1, 2

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 15th 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3067	0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..73 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..14 14 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..14 8 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..80 0 0	16 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..78 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..75 0 0	....
Teelseed Black.. ..	..70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	..15 0 0	....
Groundnuts	..76 0 0	....
Jawa	.. ....	....
Mowraseed	.. 8 8 0	....
Barley	..52 0 0	....
Castorseed	..56 0 0	....
Cotton Seeds Read ..	..38 8 0	—..
Forward;		Rs. a. p.
Wheat-May		9 15 0
Wheat-Aug-Sept.		10 0 0
Linsced May		15 8 6
Linseed Sept		16 3 0

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 20.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,050,085, as compared with £127,047, 550 last week.

The small amount of gold available this week was taken for India.

Gold to the value of $1,913,000 has been received in New York from Norway, and $1,900,000 is said to be on the way from France.

As a result of the Rand miners' strike, the production of gold in the Transvaal during the first quarter of the year shows a considerable reduction as compared with the production of the corresponding period of the preceding year,—639,728 fine ounces as against 1,850,853 fine ounces, a loss therefore of about two-thirds of the normal output.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of March 1922:—

Netherlands Imports Exports £4,420.
Belgium Imports £632, Exports.
Switzerland Imports £68,000, Export.
Spain and Canaries Imports Exports £29,376.
West Africa Imports £120,452, Export £1,780.
United States of America Import £58,553, Export.
Central America and West Indies Imports £5,500, Exports.
Other countries in S. America Imports £678, Exports.
Egypt Imports Exports £19,500.
Rhodesia Imports £149,690, Exports.
Transvaal Imports £503,927, Exports.
British India Imports Exports £1,004,038.
Straits Settlements Imports Exports £118,882.
Australia Imports £1,163, Exports.
Other Countries Imports £6,373, Exports £5,672.
Total Imports £912,868, Exports £1,183,674.

SILVER.

Owing to a run (set in motion by the imminence of civil war in Cina) which some of the Chinese Banks experienced, the market has been very agitated during the last few days by a persistent demand from that quarter; the enquiry was unusually widespread. At first impulse to rising prices was restrained by limits, but yesterday extremely large orders were received to be executed at best, and the quotation rose sharply 2½d. to 35 7/8d. before the market could be satisfied. This is the highest quotation for cash since December 20th last, and for forward delivery since December 17th The movement however overshot the mark. America eagerly let out supplies on the rise, and to-day a considerable amount, previously bought by China, was resold. The Indian Bazaars and the Continent also contributed, whilst the only buying came from fortunate bears.

No fresh Indian Currency Return has yet been received.

The stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 37,600,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars, and 350 silver bars, as compared with about 38,200,000 ounces in sycee, 36,500,000 dollars, and 840 silver bars on the 8th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 8s./5d. the tael.

Quotation :—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.
April 18th 33.5/8d. cash 33.5/8d.
April 19th 35 7/8d. cash 35.7/8d.
April 20th 34.3/4d. cash 34.3/4d.
Average 34.75d. cash 34.75d.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
April 18th 2 ms. 93s/4d.
April 19th 2 cos. 93s/6d.
2 mds. 93s/6d.
April 20th 2 mos. average 93s 5.3d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 1 3/8d, above those fixed a week ago.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the extreme north. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal generally. Day temperature was above normal at Mainpuri and Allahabad. Night temperature was in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues much lower than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature was normal in the plains, but above normal at Mount Abu. Night temperature was in slight defect in Sind, but was locally above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal, and the deficiency is considerable in north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Day temperature was above normal except along the Kathiawar coast and rose to 114 at Deesa. Night temperature was in defect at Neemuch and Veraval, but in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northwestern districts. Night temperature was above the average at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad. Night temperature was generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in southeast Madras; Cochin reports 287, Calicut 110 and Coimbatore 0,86. The sea continues rough at Colombo and has become slight to moderate on the south Malabar coast. Cloud has spread over the whole of the reporting area excluding northwest India. Temperature is below normal in the south of the Peninsula. The monsoon current appears to have strengthened slightly.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue in Malabar and may occur locally in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. A few showers are probable in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 14th MAY 1922.

The temporary advance of the monsoon is extending northwards in the Peninsula. It has given nearly general rain in Mysore and Malabar and a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. There have been a few in Lower Burma and Assam.

The Chief amounts are:—Bassein, Toungoo one and a half inches; Chitaldrug two; Bangalore, Mangalore, Cochin, Salem a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 14th' ..	84.3	76.7	70	..	11.97	+1.23
Jask.. ..	90.3	76.8	95	..	5.72	+1.66
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 14th ..	95.1	82.8	74	..	1.98	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103.4	75.6	36	..	1.88	0
Rawalpindi ..	97.5	65.6	50	..	12.09	+1.03
Lahore	101.7	69.6	32	..	1.66	—2.85
Kheir	105.1	75.2	17	..	1.23	—1.11
Ambala	104.7	73.8	18	..	2.79	—3.50
Delhi'	103.8	79.6	24	..	0.85	—4.79
UUNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	108.4	80.0	23	..	0.90	—1.33
Manipuri	109.8	77.9	33	..	0.75	—2.09
Jhansi	107.9	76.8	41	..	1.32	—1.70
Cawnpore	107.8	82.1	26	..	2.36	—0.08
Allahabad ..	110.1	77.2	27	..	1.56	—0.92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	107.9	74.6	36	..	2.60	+1.23
Karachi	87.0	75.4	54	..	1.49	—0.20
Ajmer	102.8	76.2	25	..	0.98	—1.59
Jaipur	105.8	76.4	14	..	0.28	—1.95
Kotah	109.0	81.8	11	..	0.05	—1.58
Mount Abu ..	91.8	70.4	9	..	0.27	—1.19
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	108.6	78.4	59	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka	87.8	78.8	81	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	85.5	73.0	62	..	0.94	—0.45
Rajkot	109.0	76.0	56	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para..	106.4	79.2	28	..	0	—0.66
Surat	109.0	80.4	64	..	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad ..	106.4	81.3	22	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	114.0	75.2	18	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch	105.7	73.2	31	..	0.48	—0.56
Indore	108.6	82.7	26	..	0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	106.5	80.3	33	—	2.36	—0.07
Saugor	107.2	81.0	19	..	1.95	—0.60
Hosangabad ..	108.7	86.8	27	..	2.80	+0.69
Khandwa	106.6	86.8	23	..	2.20	+0.72
Akola	110.5	83.5	36	..	2.33	+0.07
Amroto'	109.0	82.2	34	..	0.52	—1.96
Nagpur	109.0	82.6	37	..	0.66	—2.81
Chanda	107.7	82.0	46	..	1.22	—2.56
Raipur	106.5	84.4	36	..	1.29	—1.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	82.2	80	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	87.8	81.3	83	..	0.41	—0.66
Marmugoa	90.8	79 2	83	..	1.90	—0.17
Karwar'	89.4	77.0	82	..	2.21	—0.40
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.2	80.8	17	..	0.70	—0.69
Ahmednagar ..	100.4	76.8	67	..	2.48	+0.58
Poona	99.8	77.5	49	..	1.82	—0.13
Sholapur	106.9	79.7	39	..	7.30	+4.82
Bijapur	99.6	76.5	52	0.01	7.17	+4.76
Belgaum'	93.3	72.8	56	..	7.83	+3.86
Aurangabad' ..	100.8	81.0	15	..	1.78	—0.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.9	77.1	40	0.06	3.66	+0.68
Hyderabd	102.9	80.1	39	..	7.16	+3.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	87.5	76.6	85	0.03	6.94	+1.17
Calicut	81.4	72.6	98	1.10	12.06	—1.30
Cochin	83.7	73.5	91	2.87	23.99	+4.67
Colombo	87.0	73.1	94	0.71	38.76	—4.30
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam ..	95.3	79.7	74	..	3.50	—4.43
Bellary	100.8	81.2	53	..	4.90	+0.81
Cuddapah ..	104.7	81.0	59	..	3.77	—2.35
Madras	94.0	79.7	73	..	9.75	—12.00
Bangalore ..	86.8	68.9	88	..	8.94	+1.91
Coimtore	90.7	69.8	90	0.86	11.71	+3.06
Trichanopoly ..	94.1	74.6	82	0.34	11.52	—0.97
Negapatam	91.1	76.2	65	..	13.16	—18.48

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 14th.

Those of observations to keg a 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fehr in	29.762
Temperature of Air — .. degree	85.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer — .. —	79.4
Dew Point do — .. —	77.2
Relative humidity of Air — .. —	0.767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) — .. —	5.2
Maximum temperature of Air — .. —	91.3
Minimum do do — .. —	80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.N.W.E.N.E.W.S.W.N.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles. 186

SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA.

This is a new Series of short sketches dealing with the lives of the most eminent saints that have been in India. These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies to be found in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught. A unique feature of these s

TRIAL OF MR. DEVADAS GANDHI.

"I CONSIDER IT A HAPPY CONSUMMATION."

THE CALL TO INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

The following report of the trial of Mr. Devadas Gandhi, so not Mahatma Gandhi, is taken from the "Democrat" (Allahabad):—

Allahabad, May 12.—The trial of Sjt. Deva Das Gandhi commenced to-day before Khan Sahib Samiruddin Sahab, Deputy Collector, in the District Jail. Mr. Lakht Hasnain was examined first.

Q.—Was there any meeting held at Soraon?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you present there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many men were in the meeting?

A.—Nearly 250 men.

Q.—Who were these?

A.—They were villagers.

Q.—Who delivered the speech?

A.—Deva Das Gandhi.

He further says that he took down full notes of the speech of the accused in shorthand. This is the original which I produce before the Court (Ex. A) and this is the transcription (Ex. B).

Q.—What is your speed of writing?

A.—My speed is between 150 and 175 a minute.

Q.—What was the speed of the accused?

A.—His speed was within my command. I took full notes of his speech.

Q.—Is the transcription of your shorthand notes correct?

A.—Yes

Then the speech was read.

Q.—Mr. Deva Das Gandhi, is this the speech which you delivered at Soraon?

A.—Yes, it is substantially true.

Q.—Do you want to put any question?

A.—No.

Habibullah S/o Rahmatullah Sheikh Tahsil Soraon, occupation zemindari, on S/a.

Q.—How far are you from Soraon?

A.—At a distance of 12 miles.

Q.—Was there any meeting at Soraon day before yesterday?

A.—Yes, a meeting was held at 4 or 5 p.m.

Q.—How many men were in the meeting?

A.—200.

Q.—Did any gentleman deliver any speech?

A.—Yes, the gentleman is in the Court.

Q.—Can you tell the purport of his speech?

A.—His speech was about introducing Khaddar and volunteers.

Q.—What sort of volunteers?

A.—Swaraj Sabha volunteers.

Q.—How long did the speech last?

Q.—About one hour.

STATEMENT OF MR. DEVA DAS GANDHI.

Q.—Did you attend any meeting the day before yesterday at Soraon, and did you deliver any speech there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is Ex. B. your speech which has been read to you?

A.—Yes, it is substantially correct with a few slips here and there which I do not mind.

Q.—Did you ask people to enlist themselves as volunteers?

A.—I did not ask the public in general, but I certainly did ask intelligent people like yourself to come forward and enrol as volunteers.

Q.—How many men were present in your estimation?

A.—About 600 men.

Q.—Do you want to offer any defence?

A.—No.

The following is the statement made by Sjt. Deva Das Gandhi during the course of his trial:—

I really rejoice that you should have made it possible to have my speech read before an intelligent audience. The speech as read is substantially correct and I have no hesitation in saying that I repeat every word I have said in it excepting, of course, a few slips, which I do not much mind. Ever since I have been in Allahabad for the last five or six months I have been frequently making speeches—speeches which you would perhaps hold to be of more violent character than the one in question. I consider it a most happy consummation of my labours in the service of my Motherland that I should be sent to prison to-day. We Indians do not joke when we say that jail is the only abode a self-respecting man can choose for himself under the present condition of British Rule. Apart from anything else of weight, the offence and humiliation caused to the country in the continued incarceration of my dear father and trusted and beloved leaders like Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Das, Lala Lajpatrai and the brave Ali Brothers, who at the present moment are serving long or short terms of imprisonment, has been growing heavier and heavier upon me as days have passed by and forced me to the conclusion that the only duty of a young man like myself, a humble supporter of their claims, is to find his way in the quickest manner possible to prison. Indeed, I believe that the larger the number of young followers prepared to fill the Jails the earlier and easier would be the freedom of our land. I am conscious of the fact that in disobeying the Criminal Amendment Act we are combating with the present system of Government and never have our efforts in our battle with the present Government been crowned with greater success than in the case of our combat with the Criminal Amendment Act so much so that I feel that to combat the Act now in the same vigorous manner as before would be tantamount to beating a dead horse. I consider my prosecution under the Act, therefore, rather late in the day, though I heartily welcome it. I have nothing to add except that in calling upon the higher and intelligent class of people to enlist as volunteers I have certainly committed a greater offence and crave the highest penalty you can award me under the Law.

The Magistrate then wrote out his judgment, but did not read out the whole to the Court. He merely said: "Mr. Deva Das, I sentence you to 18 months' S. I." To which Devadasji said: "Thank you, I am only sorry it is simple."

The Magistrate has classed Mr. Deva Das as a first class misdemeanant.

The following is the judgment in Mr. Deva Das's case:—

The charge against Deva Das Gandhi is that the day before yesterday, on the 10th of May, he delivered a speech at Soraon in the course of which he persuaded an association of about 250 men to enlist themselves as Congress and Khilafat volunteers, i.e., to become members of associations which have been declared by the Government unlawful. To establish the above charge two witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prosecution. The first witness is M. Lakht Hasnain, a C.I.D. shorthand reporter. He was in the meeting from beginning to end and he took down full notes of the speech of the accused, Ex. A. shorthand notes in original and Ex. B. the transcription have been proved by him. The other witness is Habibullah. He says on oath that the meeting was attended by him and that he heard the accused exhorting the audience to enlist themselves as Swaraj Sabha volunteers. The accused pleads guilty and says that he did ask the intelligent public to accept Congress and Khilafat volunteership. He further says that he did everything in good sense of responsibility and there is not the least doubt about it that he has done this for the open defiance of law. In the circumstances I find him guilty and under Section 117, I. P. C., read with Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, sentence him to undergo simple imprisonment of 18 months.

12-5-22. Samiruddin Khan Sahib.

INDIAN WOMANHOOD TO THE FRONT.

In the course of a conversation after his trial before the judgment was pronounced Sjt. Deva Das Gandhi said that the time had come when the women of India had to take the banner of Swarajya and march forward. He said that the men were all being put into prison and only the women could carry out the work satisfactorily. He said that such prominent ladies as Mrs. Gandhi, Shrimati Swarup Rani Nehru, Shrimati Basanti Devi, Shrimati Sarojini Devi and others should meet and should settle their programme, for in his opinion such a step on the part of the womanhood of India would strengthen their cause and win Freedom earlier.

"A BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

The Manuscript "Independent" writes:—

Once more the authorities have made a supreme effort to curb the rising tide of N.C.O. in U. P. by making a clean sweep of all the imporant Congress workers. The wonderful maner in which the Province has recovered from the Chauri-Chaura blow seems to have taken the Government aback Thanks to the effort of Pt. Jawaharlal and other Congress workers, normal conditions of work have been resumed almost all over the Province; and in quite a large number of places the state of our preparations has been brought up to exactly the pre-Chauri-Chaura level. A new batch of imporant workers including Pt. Moti Lalji would be coming out in a few weeks time from jail and the task of the present batch of restoring normal conditions being almost over, it was in the fitness of things that they made their exit before the first batch came out. For the grand total of 25,000 patriots in jail has got to be kept up at any cost.

It may be that some of our striking activities might suffer a temporary slackeneing owing to these arrests; but we will warn the public against imagining this to imply any weakening of our movement. Nothing can injure of our movement but our own violence. Experience has shown that the period of apparent lull caused by official repression are invariably marked by process of silent consolidation of our movement. If the public of U.P. respond to this test in the spirit in which the Bombay public responded to the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi, these arrests might prove to be a blessing in disguise—a second starting point in the development of the N.C.O. movement. Mr. Gandhi's arrest pushed up the sale of Khadi in Bombay from 13 thousand to 45 thousand rupees in one month. Let us hope that the present action of the U.P. authorities will result in Khadi becoming universal in U.P.

Now a word about ourselves. By sending 6 editors to jail in almost regular succession, the "Independant" has established a record that any other journal in the world might well envy. But that is not enough we feel it to be our sacred obligation to keep the flag of freedom though torn and shattered, unlowered till the printed "Independant" comes out. It may be that the present editor too might have before long to follow in the footsteps of his illustrations predecessors. In that case we assure our readers that men and women workers are not wanting who are sworn to keep the tradition of the journal intact. It is not without considerable hesitation that we assume charge of the paper at the present moment when everything seems to be in the melting pot and troublous waters threaten ahead. Our only hope and prayer is that God who has so long helped and guided us will still lead us through this encircling gloom by his kindly light. Once more we pray,

The night is dark and I am far from home
Lead Thou me on!

A SIX MONTHS' RECORD OF WORK.

Regarding Mr. Devadas Gandhi the journal writes:—

Ever since Mr. Gandhi's arrest his mind has been filled with a fire of restlessness that would not allow him a moment's respite even and from which he tried to escape as well as he could by plunging himself in incessant activity from the day's morn till night. Sometimes as he returned to his residence after a hard day's fatigue his countenance would fade as the reflection crossed his mind that inspite of his ceaseless activity he had so far not to be admitted to one of the King's hostels. But with the prospect of active work in the tahsil, after the appointment as Secretary D.C.C., his hopes had once more revived and only on the evening previous to his arrest he was discussing with a friend, how happy a consummation of his labours it would be if he got arrested on the threshold of his great career. As it was his hopes did not deceive him this time.

In the course of his six months stay in this Province he had enthroned himself in the hearts and affections of the people of U.P. as perhaps no outsider had yet done. He had become a radiating focus of hope and inspiration, general humour, and mutual good will. Even the Police could not resist the magic influence of his personality. Nor was one therefore srrprised when the police officer who arrested him found himself visibly moved to tears and in faltering accents he expressed his apology that was certainly more than formal for having to perform the painful duty of arresting Mahatmaji's son.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR ON REPRESSION.

FINDS LITTLE TO COMPLAIN ABOUT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair at a meeting under the auspices of the South India Liberal Federation spoke on the present political situation last evening and after refering to the world political situation and condition of Indians in the Colonies, vigorously pleaded for the independence of the Government of India and provincial autonomy and said that the Secretary of State must not be allowed to interfere with the executive Government of India when it was in agreement with the Legislative Council and similarly the Government of India should not be allowed to interfere with Local Governments. He said there would have been no Malabar disturbances if the Local Government had not been interfered with by the Imperial Government. With regard to Ministers he said that it was generally recognised that Ministers were unable to work in Transferred Departments satisfactorily, one of the reasons being the insufficiency of the funds at their disposal.

Referring to the repressive policy carried on in the Madras Presidency he said we had now in Indian in the Executive Council who was now in charge of the portfolio of Law and Order and so far as executive action was concerned he had not seen any suggestion that there should be any change in the executive government or in the Legislative Council which could bring about the administration of justice more satisfactorily to those who raised the objection. If the objection was not to executive action in matters entirely within the jurisdiction of executive officials, then it was a matter for the ordinary Civil Courts to deal with and it was perhaps unreasonable for those who boycotted the courts to complain that the courts did not administer justice.

With regard to the Non-Brahmin Movement he said he was an enemy of caste prejudices and in his eyes all men were equal. At the last elections candidates were not in a position to put forward any definite programme before the country, but he hoped as a result of gathered experience they would be able to put forward a definite programme, which, he believed, would be challenged by those who differed from them.

DAUGHTER PUNISHED FOR FATHER'S 'CRIME.'

DISTRESS WARRANT ONCE AGAIN.

A distress warrant for the realisation of Rs. 45 was served on Mrs. Shamlal Nehru on May 6 to realise the fine of Rs. 100 imposed on Pandit Shamlal Nehru. It will be remembered that a distress warrant has been served once before and a fan (Jost) was attached which we believe, was sold for Rs. 55 and the Sub-Inspector had come to realise the remaining Rs. 45. Mrs. Nehru asked two men to come inside the room, and told them that with the exception of one office table, everything else in the room belonged to Panditji and his family. The Sub-Inspector asked Shrimatiji to give him Rs. 45 but she replied that it was against her creed to pay the fine. She then asked the police to take away things which they thought were worth Rs. 45, for their frequent visits were no pleasure. The Sub-Inspector then walked up to the mantle-piece and attached a clock. He then attack on an organ in perfect working order belonging to Panditji's daughter. A shutter of the bellows of the organ was loose and that was also given to them. The organ worth Rs. 400 has been estimated at Rs. 30 and the clock worth Rs. 25 has been estimated at Rs. 15. The behaviour of the police was very satisfactory except in the end of the scene when the Inspector very officiously threw the loose shutter in the verandah. We understand that the organ was tried and played on, on the public road in front of the house.—The "Democrat."

The "Pioneer" understands that the claims of all officers for loss or damage or loss to kit or other belongings stored during the war must reach the Adjutant-General in India before 1st October next. Between 300 to 400 claims have already been reserved. It is understood military authorities in India have recently addressed the War Office very fully on the subject.

An Agra correspondent writes that on the 9th instant at noon the Police surrounded the local Congress Office and two Sub-inspectors with four constables entered the premises and took away seven National flags and two volunteer badges.

FAITH IN EMPIRE IDEAL!

THE BUREAUCRACY ELOGISED.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH AT VICEREGAL BANQUET.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The following are extract from the speech of the Rt. Hon. Sastri at the banquet at Viceregal Lodge:—

I can only begin by saying that if I have succeeded to any extent in the discharge of the high duties that the Government of India intrusted to me, it is largely due to the fact that everywhere the Government of India is held in high respect, and any agent of that Government is bound to receive respectful attention. In spite of what certain people may say, I found on either hand the fullest recognition of the importance of the Indian Government and the great prestige which it commands in the councils, not only of the Empire, but in the councils of the world.

STATUS OF INDIA.

When Lord Chelmsford nominated me as the representative of His Government to the Imperial Conference, he ventured on a great departure from the traditions of our Government. He chose a non-official, although a member of his Legislature, for the first time to represent the Government in Imperial councils. It was not understood at the time, but I take leave to say that that appointment would not have been possible but for the completeness with which the Government of India had during the last few years identified themselves with the best thoughts and aspirations of the people of India, as regards their status abroad, and in international councils. I try to remember how a few years ago nothing was more noticeable than the violent feelings which agitated the people of India with regard to their status in the Dominions and elsewhere and a somewhat tepid manner in which, on their behalf, representations used to be made not only by the Government of India, but by the various local Governments as well. That state of things has long passed away and now everyone, even though he be a non-co-operator, will feel bound in justice and in truth to acknowledge that if there had been a truly national Government, with a national personnel, the representations made on behalf of Indians either at the seat of the Empire or in International Councils, could not have been more forcibly made or more entirely consonant to the wishes of the community

I hope that my countrymen will come to realise it more and more that the Imperial Government recognised that perhaps the intercession of a Government that was in a position more or less to lay down, to dictate, to express itself as it were from a superior pedestal, was not welcomed by the fully grown Dominions and it would be a grateful recognition of the full autonomy of the Dominions on the one hand and likewise of full admission that India had risen to Dominion status on the other. It was this feeling, rather than any other that dictated the policy which has now been responsible for my proceeding as a representative direct of the Government of India to conduct negotiations on these matters with the Governments of the various Dominions.

DOMINION PREMIERS.

I must acknowledge on my part the very great help and sympathy I received at the deliberations of the Imperial Conference from the Premiers of the various Dominions, with one notable exception, which I dare say is present in the minds of you all. The statement of the case for Indians received the most careful attention. The Premiers were glad to find out our point of view, and when they found it out and likewise recognised that it was compatible with their inmost wishes, I received every encouragement from them, and promises of support in case a deputation from India were willing to proceed to the various localities and to present India's case there. It was to me a matter of the greatest pleasure to find that India was so well received by the Premiers. But let me assure you, that the success of our cause and the passing of that resolutions at the Imperial Conference would not have been possible, were it not for the forceful enthusiastic and eloquent advocacy of our cause by the Premier of Great Britain himself. Mr. Lloyd George found it necessary at the last moment to interpose with his authority and with his great eloquence on behalf of India. More than anything else it was the few words that he said at the end in favour of India's cause that succeeded in bringing about the passing of that resolution. It is, therefore, primarily at the hands of the Imperial Cabinet that we had to look for the carrying out in full of the terms and purposes of that resolution, in other words, in no spirit of controversy but in the spirit of India's best wishes. I put it to you that that resolution is going to be tested not so much by the results of my mission into the Dominions, as by what takes place. As regards Kenya and Uganda. I am full of apprehension at what might happen in case an adverse decision should be pronounced rather hastily by the Imperial Cabinet. Regarding the interests of Indians in these Crown Colonies. I hope nothing will happen in any way to prove that my apprehension is at all well founded and I am in the fullest hope that at the last moment when the decision comes to be taken, the larger, nobler and the higher view will be taken and India's view and ambitions fully satisfied.

MR. SHASTRI'S CRITICS.

His Excellency was also pleased to refer to my critics. I have a great many of them and I rejoice that they should pay so much attention to so obscure an individual. I have tried in more than one place to present the true aspect of my forthcoming tour. I have tried to explain how this resolution arose and have in consequence of it, I am being deputed by the Government of India. Much of the misrepresentation has been dispelled, I am glad to say, but as it happens in all these cases, there is a good deal of residue left which it is impossible to clear away. A part of this residue doubtlessly relates to my personality and that need not concern anybody excepting myself. But I am bound to point out that a good part of this residue is likewise due to that brooding dissatisfaction which the Non-Cooperation movement has left behind. Too many of my friends, too many of my countrymen, seem to think that the step that we have taken in acquiring Dominion status, whether at London, or at Geneva, or at Washington and now in Genoa, are but as so many pebbles thrown at us by a designing bureaucracy by which our political ineptitude is constantly tripped and betrayed. They seem to think that some of us, who belong to what is called the Liberal Party and who are trying as far as possible to improve negotiations with the Government, are victims of a great self-deception. That what is equal partnership in the Britannic Commonwealth of nations, usually called by Mr. Lloyd George, the Free Commonwealth of Free Nations, is but a delusion and a snare.

APOTHEOSIS OF EMPIRE!

This Britannic Commonwealth of Nations is not always best understood by the Englishman so as to feel the great influence of this Commonwealth and to feel also its benevolence in full. Somehow or other I have an unquenchable faith in the future of this Commonwealth. I have been criticised every now and then for referring in an excess of enthusiasm to the ideals of the British Empire. But still I remain imperturbable. I belong to the Servants of India Society, of which the basic article is the belief that the connection of India with England is somehow on high intended mission to fulfil some high purposes for the benefit of the world. Belonging to that Society I have never wavered in the faith that I shall presently endeavour to put before you. Thus British Commonwealth of Nations has done many things in the past, it has great exploits to its credit. I wish it were generally recognised it stands for one thing more than any other and that is the reconciliation of the East and the West.

FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Do let me in the name of this great Britannic Commonwealth of Nations ask you to remember that if the Britannic Commonwealth has a high mission and a noble destiny that mission and that destiny cannot be fulfilled except through you and that on each one of you devolves a part of that high mission and that high destiny. Perhaps some of you immersed as you are in the daily routine of your work do not realise how great your responsibility is, it is not to the India of to-day, it is not to the British of to-day, but it is for the sake of our great civilization built up through century upon century of heroic effort. I ask you to remember in your daily work that it is not the demands of the hour, it is not the interests that may be immediately vested in you, but if I may venture for one moment to be so impertinent as to state to you high administrators that it is not to the reconciliation of vested interests only that your wish and your destiny are to be fulfilled. We never have seen in the country such a wreck of hope and faith in the Government of the day. I say this in all solemnity. We have never seen such a total wreck of faith by the people as to-day. It rests with you to rebuild this hope by constantly remembering that you are but the front wheels of the future and that you are each one individually the chosen vehicle of the great spirit of benevolence that has always ennobled the British Government in its mission in the world. I venture to think that it be your purpose as I have no doubt it is the purpose of all who derive authority from you to put your faces constantly forward never to turn back in this great work to which you have put your hands, but to see that your duty to India and your duty to the India of the Britannic Commonwealth is nothing less than the great duty you owe to civilization and to humanity.

SIND NOTES,

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 10.

A conference of Sikhs resident here was convened during Easter Holiday. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That this Conference strongly protest against the attitude of the Government toward the Gurdwara moment and Kirpan."

"That this Conference congratulates, Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai, Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Choithram, Mr. Virumal Begraj and Sirdar Khnak Singh on account of their having been sentenced to jail."

Under the auspices of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee a singing party goes from house to house singing national songs, and collecting subscriptions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The party goes out from the 1st of every month to 18th. Speeches are also delivered in each Street.

Mr. Lalchand, A. Jagtian, a Non-cooperating Worker of Karachi, was recently arrested and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for not furnishing a security. His eyes were getting bad in jail, and perhaps, he would have been blind. So he wrote to his parents and friends to furnish the security on his behalf. He has been released and has returned to Karachi.

Mr. Kishinsing Jotsing, the Editor of "Hindu," was compelled to resign the Editorship on account of his bad health. Mr. Lokram Sharma has now declared himself as the Editor.

An Educational film depicting the growth of maize in South Africa was objected to by the local Indian managed newspapers as propaganda by South African Government which has offended Indians by ill-treatment of Indian settlers there.

NEAR EAST PEACE PROPOSALS.

ANGORA'S ANSWER.

The Angora Government's answer to the latest Allied Note was handed to-day to the Allied High Commissioners here, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on April 23rd. The answer contains an offer to send plenipotentiaries to the town of Ismid, on the Asia Minor coast of the Sea of Marmora, to meet the Allied plenipotentiaries and to open preliminary *pourparlers* with the object of finding a basis of understanding. Peace negotiations would be entered upon if such basis were found. Meanwhile it refuses to accept an armistice with the Greeks under any other condition than that the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor begins as soon as the armistice is signed—a condition which the Allies rejected in their last Note.

The answer, which is signed by Youssuf Kemal Bey, the Foreign Minister, is long, and devotes considerable space to pointing out that the Allied peace proposals as they stand are largely not acceptable, referring in particular to the proposals about Thrace. It says:

Among the proposed conditions are points which are in contradiction with the very principles upon which the Allied Foreign Ministers base their proposals, as well as with the official assurance given by the British Premier in 1918 that "war was not being made against Turkey to despoil her of her capital or of her rich and renowned regions in Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish."

My Government, however, still retains hopes of seeing those of the peace conditions which are incompatible with the aforesaid principles adapted thereto, thus arriving at an agreement on the conditions as a whole. Again, my Government repeats that the Turkish people desire simply and solely to live independent and secure within their own territories, as well as to free themselves from the political, judicial, and economic bonds which at present hamper their free development, and, further, not to be deprived, owing to the sole fact of being a Moslem people, of the rights which are recognised as natural for Christian peoples.

TURKISH DOUBTS.

The answer goes on to say that, as most of the peace conditions proposed are in the interest of the Allies alone, the Angora Government feels that the "Powers have no need to maintain the Greek Army of invasion in Anatolia to restrict its right of discussion." It complains that the Allied Note leaves it in doubt as to which of the peace conditions are considered as special points open to debate, and concludes:

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey finds itself therefore obliged to insist on its point of view relative to the necessity of commencing the evacuation of Anatolia simultaneously with the Armistice. Nevertheless, to avoid loss of time and to determine by verbal negotiations whether in reality the different points of view advanced with the object of arriving at peace without further loss of life can or cannot be reconciled, and further, to arrive at an understanding on those points which need elucidation, our plenipotentiaries are ready to meet at Ismid at a date to be fixed by the plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers to open preparatory *pourparlers* and to proceed afterwards to negotiations for peace in the event of a basis of understanding being found.

This answer is considered here as confirming the impression that the Kemalists desire very important modifications in the Allied proposals, and also that they consider themselves to be negotiating an entirely new peace with the Allied Powers without reference to their conflict with Greece.

SYRIAN NATIONALISM.

AGITATION IN EGYPT.

Anti-French feeling in the large and prosperous Syrian colony in Alexandria is most bitter, says the Alexandria correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on April 24. Yesterday a large meeting was held at the Syrian Club, largely consisting of Lebanese, protesting against French action in Syria and against the new status of Lebanon. Telegrams have been despatched to the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George, and the chief European Goverments.

Yesterday a representative of the French Consul-General attended service in the Greek Catholic Cathedral, and was subjected to a hostile demonstration by hundreds of Syrians after the service. Similar scenes have occurred in Port Said.

The native Press is demanding a boycott of foreign goods in Egypt.

CAIRO, April 26—A telegram from Haifa this morning reports that the Syrians have declared a boycott of French goods and refuse to unload them from ships. Local business houses have received confirmation of this move, and they point out that the Syrians under the pretext of a political boycott are unfairly cancelling orders, which means economic stagnation. A telegram from Jeddah states that anti-French demonstrations have taken place there in sympathy with the Syrians.

The *Egyptian Gazette* this morning says:

The grave news we have been recording from Syria is a warning not only to one Power, but a warning against the spirit in which all Powers are looking at the question of mandates. What is the outlook if France tries to impose a constitution which is not welcomed by the population? It means a state of tension with a permanent temptation to all Powers to intrigue.

A sum of rupees 22,917-8 has been received up-to-date in aid of His Excellency the Viceroy's Turkish Refugees Relief Fund and forwarded to General Harrington at Constantinople.—(A. P.)

The publication of Burma Reforms Scheme details is eagerly awaited, as promised by the Secretary of State and Home Member.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers (active and reserved) in the Girgaon Ward are requested to attend on the 17th instant at 7-30 p.m. at the Committee's office, New Bhatwadi Road, Govardhan Mansion.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaon Committee a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jaykar. Messrs. K. Natrayan, U. K. Oza, R. B. Shelke and others will deliver their speeches.

BHARAT SEVA SAMAJ, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Seva Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day at Dadar in Kirtikar's Wadi at 9 p.m. when Mr. P. M. Bapat, the leader of the Mulshi Satyagraha movement will deliver a lecture on "Mulshi Satyagraha." Separate arrangements will be made for ladies.

A REFORMED MARRIAGE.

A correspondent writes that an interesting reformed marriage will be celebrated to-day at Sri Nivas Building, Sandhurst Road. The respective parties to the marriage belong to Pathare Prabhu Community and Kanchola Prabhus, between whom intermarriage is still prohibited. Though the question is still engaging the solution of the elders of the two communities, the bridegroom, Mr. Ramrao Krishna Rao Prabhakar, an ardent social reformer, has resolved to break these caste restrictions and marry the daughter of Mr. Manker, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, who belongs to the Kanchola class.

THE LAST OF THE VICTIMS.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday night touching the death of Miss Dowlat Behramji Nariman aged 10 who was struck with a Jack knife by Bomanji Kawasji Desai, a clerk in the Asiatic Petroleum Company, on Saturday afternoon at 1-30 at Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Deputy Inspector Malpass led the evidence.

Mrs. Pirojbai Behramji Nariman said that the deceased was her daughter. On Saturday afternoon about 1-30 she was taking food with her mother and daughter when her sub-tenant, Bomanji Kawasji Desai suddenly came into the room with a knife in one hand and a stick in the other. He struck her with the knife and then struck her daughter and then with it struck her husband.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had penetrating incised wound of the chest. The lung did not appear to have been penetrated. There was evidence of severe bleeding from the wound. Deceased was detained in hospital and improved slightly. Pneumonia set in later and she died at 6-10 p.m. on Sunday.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Miss Dowlat was caused by a wound on the left side of the chest inflicted with a knife by Bomanshaw Cawasji Desai, since deceased.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Nilkunth Succaram Jagtap, aged thirty-five, a dentist's mechanic, residing at Clare Road. Evidence showed that the deceased was in love with a married woman. At 6-45 p.m. on Saturday deceased's body was found floating in the sea off Apollo Bunder and was removed by the police. A letter found in his room showed that the deceased intended to commit suicide and that he was uneasy in mind. Among his papers was found a letter which appeared to be written by a woman wherein he was reminded of their promise to each other, that they were bound to each other by love and that if he intended to drown himself they should embrace each other and jump into the sea together and be drowned.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning apparently suicidal.

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE.

Ryasatali Mansoorali, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Crump at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was executed on the gallows in the Prison Yard at Comerkhady at 7-30 yesterday morning.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Pirmahomedali Esoofali, driver of a motor truck belonging to Messrs. Mckenzies Ltd., with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that on Saturday morning at about half past eleven, Mr. K. M. Cooper, a Parsi was being driven in a hack victoria from Mayo Road towards Waudby Road when the accused drove up his truck from the opposite direction at great speed and collided with the victoria. The victoria was smashed and the passengers' leg was injured.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

FORTHCOMING JOINT SESSIONS AT LUCKNOW.

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

It has been decided to hold a joint sessions of the Khilafat and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Working Committees at Lucknow on 5th June the. Similarly a joint session of the Congress, the Khilafat and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Working Committees will be held on the same date in the evening. Sixth will be exclusively devoted to the Congress Working Committee. The All-India Khilafat Committee will meet in the morning of 7th and 8th, while the afternoons and the evenings will be devoted to All-India Congress Committee meetings.

It is understood that the Mysore, Government Soap Factory has been transferred to private enterprise in the State, namely Messrs. V. Papiah Chetty Brothers.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of Punjab arrived at Simla on 14th evening and the Punjab Government offices opened fully from the 15th inst.

THE RIDDLE OF MULSHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Mulshi Satyagraha has now arrived at a very critical stage and must have brought conviction, if any conviction was needed, as to what public opinion is worth in this country. For the last two or three weeks we are daily reading about the atrocities that are being committed by the ruffian hirelings of the Tata Company, the forces of law and order silently looking on.

We are reading about the assaults that are being committed upon the Satyagrahi volunteers; we are reading as to how women are insulted and we are made to believe that all this is being done in the public interest which means the interest of a few capitalists who will to-morrow be seen gaily riding in their luxurious motor-cars.

There cannot be a more absurd plea than that of the so-called public benefit which is being advanced by those interested in the project. The Mulshi scheme, if carried out, will benefit only the shareholders of the Tata Company and none else. It is quite certain that the average lot of the working man who may be employed at the works that are to be, will not be in any way better than that of any other working-man. There is on the contrary every reason to believe and sufficient precedent to show that out of the profits made out of this scheme the Tatas or gentlemen of like kidney will be able to donate a handsome sum to perhaps the Cambridge University or perhaps a memorial to some coming or going Governor in future. It is also doubtful whether the Company will give facilities to students in acquiring technical education at the works.

Once we see that the plea of public benefit is untenable the action of the present Government in forcibly handing over the ancestral lands of a group of its subjects without their consent to another group of subjects because they are rich is quite autocratic and befits the present irresponsible Indian Government. The Government has on the face of things made an abuse of the land acquisition act and if this tendency is not checked in the beginning we shall have surely to repent afterwards.

Another argument advanced in favour of the scheme is the great industrial benefit it will do to India. But unless all these concerns are nationalized the country will not derive any benefit from them. There are miles and miles of railways in India but are they doing any real benefit to our country? They are no doubt conveying Indians in no better condition than cattle they use preferential treatment in the case of Europeans and are drawing away from India, Indian money in the form of dividends to European capitalists. Similarly another set of European capitalists may in the near future start many modern industries in this country with the same result. So the question is not whether there are any up-to-date industrial concerns in this country but whether these concerns are primarily thoroughly Indian, whether they are under public control and lastly whether they are contributing to the national assets.

What is happening at Mulshi is that a few capitalists with the aid of a reckless Government are forcibly appropriating the lands and homesteads of thousands of Mawlas. If such a thing were to be proposed in Europe, every one would fight such a scheme tooth and nail. The socialist principle of Nationalization of land does not mean that the lands are to be seized for the benefit of a few capitalists but it means only that the lands are state-property to be utilised for the benefit of the State as a whole in the manner which the general majority chooses. There can be at least some justification if the Bombay Government through its transferred department of Industries runs the scheme so that the profits made out of it may go to lessen the heavy taxation. But in no case must the same be managed like the "Bombay Development Department" which will essentially provide airy and first-class accommodation to Europeans. The scheme must be acceptable to the public and there must be full guarantee of public control. For this the Government must carry on educative propaganda in favour of the scheme and then alone it can make use of the land acquisition act. But in the present case we find that the Government has made and persists in making an abuse of the land-acquisition act in the interests of a few money-grabbing shareholders. Not only that but it is a party to the atrocities that the company through its ruffians is committing in the Mulshi Petha. The Government has already applied a section of its criminal code to that area and it is at liberty to arrest any one who chooses to disregard that order. But how can it allow the company to take the law in its be own hands and to wilfully break peace and order in the very presence of its representatives?

The Government is manifest to an ordinary citizen through its police and its law-courts. Once it is known that the police of any Government are only the partizans of a particular class and its justice only a travesty of the noble idea associated with that name respect for that Government is gone.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will speedily abandon its determination of arrogantly flouting public opinion. The people are prepared to fight the struggle till the end. They are prepared to raise up their own police and volunteers to see that Indian women are not molested. They are prepared to see that the jails are first completely filled up before one inch of Mulshi land willingly submitted to the Tatas.—Yours, etc

V. D. S.

POISON GAS! FOR WHOM?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Lyttleton has made a startling statement in England. He said, that some time in 1920, some science experts of Oxford and Cambridge were asked to experiment and explore a poison gas, that could annihilate a whole town in half a minute!

This was about the time, that the Allies were busily occupied with the Peace Conference, and with the work of the League of Nations! The only War, that was going on, was in the Near East. We wonder:—

(1) Why such deadly poison gas was required in Peace time?

(2) Who gave orders for it?

(3) Whether they emanated from the War Office or the Foreign Office?

(4) And whether, it is at all got from any other source? For, let it be said to the credit of the Oxford and Cambridge experts, that they declined to have anything to do with such deadly means of human destruction. When the Allies were scrapping the Krupp Factory, Heligoland, and German battleships, these efforts at poison gas making were most mysterious and mischievous. If Prussianism has crossed the English Channel, it will be surely baneful for Britain. Will not the Director of Information throw some light on Dr. Lyttleton's statement?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHAROCHA.

THE AGE OF THE MACHINE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Waterfall!" a new play by Tagore, gives some apposite thoughts when viewed from the standpoint of the Mawlas. Though the play itself is a symbolic representation of a concrete fact of psychology, the poet has in his charming way shown how humanity is being sacrificed at the altar of the all-devouring Machine. The present age may be aptly called the Age of the Machine. The wealth of the Tatas, reinforced by the might of the Government, wants to make a sacrifice to God Machine of the homes and hearths, the fields and the temples of the Mawlas whose names have been so inextricably bound up with the history of Maharastra. The drama that is being enacted day after day at the historic and romantic places lays bare in all their hideous nakedness the impiety, the callousness and the cruel Mammon-worship of this Age of the Machine. In this land of Buddha and Mahavir, the ousting of the Mawlas from their homes is truly tragic. Every Indian who is not a devotee of the Machine reads the account of the struggle supplied by the "Chronicle" and feels as if he were witnessing some terrible dream. Many of Batu weep. "They've already poured out the blood of my own two grandsons at the foundation of this altar. I'd hoped this shrine of sin would break into pieces with its own load of evil. But that has not yet come to pass and God Bhairava has not yet awakened out of sleep." The Tatas offer compensation, but in the words of Abhijit "when the right hand in its miserliness shuts out of the path of plenitude the generosity of the left hand is no help at all." Will the Tatas come to their senses or an Abhijit must needs arise? —Yours, etc.

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSLIE.

Rajkot, May 13.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of an editorial article in your issue of the 5th May under the heading "The Unfortunate Bhils" you stated that representations to the effect that military operations were not called for were made to the Bombay Government and that the reply came that it was too late since military operations had already begun. The article, on the assumption that the facts were as stated, proceeded to pass various comments on the attitude of the Bombay Government. The writer of the article, however, is not correct in his facts. No such representations were made to the Bombay Government nor was any such answer given. I should be obliged if you could publish a contradiction in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GENNINGS,
(Director of Information.)

Bombay, May 15.

KHADDAR AND BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate the signatories of the appeal issued to the Muslims of Bombay to use Khadi and boycott foreign clothes during this sacred month of Ramzan. I am glad to find the name of Khatib of Juma Masjid amongst the signatories. I am a regular visitor of the Juma Mosque every Friday and used to get grieved at the regular attendance of the exhalted Imam in thin foreign clothes. I believe that the Khatib of Bombay Juma Masjid is, on Friday Prayers, nothing less but the right representative of the Khalifa and is it not shocking to see him climbing the pulpit and delivering his Khutaba in foreign clothes? Will not his Khadi attire lead the congregation which is almost by thousands on Friday Prayers, to follow him in clothes as they do in prayers? I appeal to this most Reverend High Priest of Bombay to appear from next Friday in pure Khadi clothes of which not more than a pair is necessary and which will not cost him more than Rs. 30/-or 40/- I woud not wish his making use of his old foreign clothes on other occasions, but certainly I would not like him to put on anything else but Khadi at Juma Prayers, chiefly for the sake of the congregation.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

BOMBAY, May. 15th.

THE OTHER SIDE EXPOSED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to find that the Tata Power Company has at last succeeded in securing some impartial (!) gentlemen, who have tried to put the other side of the Mulshi question before the public. I was glad, because the remarks, made by "One, Who Knows" and the "Observer" in your columns, clearly and conclusively prove how weak and flimsy the arguments of the other side are. That these impartial and disinterested gentlemen can find no fresh arguments, but have to harp again and again on such points as have been proved several times to be absurd and falacious by the Satyagrahis in their pamphlets and lectures, speaks for itself. Before explaining this at length, let me first expose some weak spots in the armour of these valiant fighters in the cause of truth and justice.

Unfortunately for them they have not thought it fit to sign their letters, which has sadly weakened their side, as the public are, therefore, not in a position to judge as to what value should be attached to their statements. In discussing such grave and serious questions as that of the Mulshi Petha it is not very proper for these brave exponents of the other side to hide behind nom-de-plumes, I request them to change these questionable tactics and present themselves boldly in the public arena under their true names when they want to put "the other side" before the public next time.

From the vague and hap-hazard manner in which they have made certain statements it seems that they have been hopelessly misinformed on certain points:—(a) Dr. Phatak is and was never the president of any Satyagraha organisation. (b) That standing crops in ten fields were burnt is indeed a news to me. (c) I wonder what plays were brought to Bombay by the Satyagrahis. Will the "One Who Knows" kindly enlighten me on this point? These are some of the misstatements out of several others which cannot be all mentioned here for want of space.

It seems "One Who Knows" must have visited Mulshi either before or after the fair; otherwise he would not have written so lightly about the atrocious conduct of the "gundas" hired by the Company as well as of the other responsible servants of the Company, including Mr. Cameron and others. The fact that big Government officials have clearly attributed culpable rowdism to the servants of the Company and have at the same time spoken highly of the peaceful and orderly nature of the Satyagraha campaign and that the correspondents of the "Bombay Chronicle" were themselves eye-witnesses to the orgy of barbarous assaults on Satyagrahis and other shameless deeds, nay, were themselves on the point of being maltreated by the employees of the Company, is enough to convince the impartial public of the reprehensible nature of the tactics adopted by the Company in order to terrorise the Mawlas and their helpers into an ignominous surrender.

Now let me take the arguments of the "Observer" one by one. Of course, I have to be very brief:—(1) The "Observer" is convinced of the public utility of the Mulshi project. We along with several other influential gentlemen, including Mahatma Gandhi, beg to hold quite a different view on this point (*vide* "Nava Jivan"—13-5-22 for Mahatmaji's view). However, this can admittedly be a controversial point, and so we say it was the duty of the Tatas to satisfy the public on this point before embarking on a scheme which is to dispossess thousands of poor and helpless souls of their beloved ancestral hearths and homes. If the Tatas wanted to import the accursed industrialism of the West into this unfortunate land, why did they not follow at the same time the highly desirable Western methods of gauging public opinion before such big schemes were undertaken? Again, why have they reserved 60 per cent. of the total number of shares for themselves and their friends"? This has obviously made it a private concern instead of giving it a national character.

(2) It was Mahatma Gandhi himself who advised the Mawlas to resort to Satyagraha if they wanted to save their lands from the grip of money-grabbing Capitalists. He actually wrote in support of the movement in his "Young India" last year and spoke very touchingly on this question in the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Bassein in 1921. So it is no use quoting Mahatmaji in support of "the other side". The very fact that the Satyagrahais do not oppose acquisition of land for Railway or Irrigation purposes proves that they are not obstinate and unreasonable beings. They object to this scheme because they do not think it to be "a public purpose." This is exactly the main point which the learned "Observer" has failed to observe.

(3) The "Observer" blames the Mawlas for not protesting against the acquisition of their lands from the beginning. This again is a glaring instance of the gross ignorance of the "Observer". The Mawlas have been protesting from the very time when they got an inkling of the scheme; but no attention was paid to their protest. On the other hand, they were regularly ill-treated and threatened with criminal prosecutions, simply because they had the boldness to protest against the forcible and illegitimate acquisition of their lands. Such big Government officials as the Collector did nothing beyond simply giving them assurance of dry sympathy which lulled the ignorant Mawlas into inactivity till the scheme was declared to be a settled fact.

(4) The spirit in which the "Observer" writes of Shiwaji and the Mawlas as his descendents, is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of all true Marathas. Only a true-born Maratha can appreciate and understand the sentiments of the Marathas about Shiwaji, their ancestors and ancestral land. So the less said on this point the better.

(5) The Mawlas themselves and not "the Observer" and his friends are fit to decide whether they should die for the preservation of their lands or should be wage-earners on the Company's works which are to submerge their Mother land. The very idea is disgusting!

(6) The "Observer" should be very accurate in his statements. Mere hearsay would not do. The majority of the labourers who are now working at Mulshi are Mahars and other members of the depressed classes and not Mawlas. It is mainly some of these Mahars and the hired "Gundas" and Pathans who are responsible for the dastardly hooliganism and other shameless acts.

(7) It is not proper to say that the Company has got every right to take the law in such atrocious manner in its own hands in order to drive away the Satyagrahi Mawlas while they were offering Satyagrah in a very peaceful and orderly manner. If they were to be the executors of law what were the Government Police officers with all their paraphernalia then for? The Mawlas were quite prepared to suffer all the consequences of Satyagraha in accordance of the laws of the British Government. Again taking it for granted that the Company was entitled to use the necessary force what are the limits of this force? Was it right to allow the Gundas to beat the Satyagrahis to unconsciousness and to cause other grievous hurt to their bodies, while they were offering Satyagraha in the most peaceful manner. The public alone can judge whether the argument in favour of using force in this manner has got the least possible moral or legal sanction in any sense of the word.

One last word. Let me assure the "Observer" and the public that the Mulshi Satyagraha movement is purely one, started by the Mawlas themselves in order to save their lands. Others joined them when it was seen that they were sorely in need of outside help and guidance against the immense money power of the Tata Power Co., backed by all the legal machinery and authority of the British Bureaucracy. It is highly possible that it may have its social religious, economical and political bearings. But that is not the main issue. The chief point is whether it is in accordance with the principles of justice, equity and self-determination for a few well-organised, powerful capitalists in league with an alien Bureaucracy to rob poor, ignorant peasants like the Mawlas of their lands and to turn them into luckless labourers and miserable mill-hands, dependent for their very existence on the will and whims of their masters. Here is the rub. The Mawlas and Maharastra are grim in their determination to prevent this national calamity, no matter what sacrifice and sufferings they will have to face in achieving their object. Maharashtra knows no compromise when the honour of women and ownership of land are concerned.—Yours, etc.

G. N. KANITKAR.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. P. M. Bapat has replied to my letter and I feel it but just that you should kindly give me this opportunity to answer it. I am sorry I referred to Dr. Phatak as the President of the Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal. He is, I find, the Secretary of the Mandal and, therefore, more intimately connected with its work and propaganda, than he would have been as President. It was to him as Secretary of the Satyagraha Mandal that the Collector of Poona addressed his letter dated 19th April, 1921 which was printed in full in several of the Poona papers. It explained "that Government were prepared to do its utmost to find land as compensation for any ryat expropriated under the Nila Mula Scheme who wishes to have land rather than cash"; but demanded from the Secretary a statement showing the name of the ryat, the name of the village and the area of the land which was to be submerged and particulars as to what proportion of such land to be submerged was under rice and wheat under dry crop cultivation to enable him to secure plots suitable for exchange.

Government had already in the Legislative Council declared that they had a certain amount of land available for such exchange. The difficulty of the Collector, I believe, was that he could not waste the Public funds in appointing officers to look for more lands elsewhere until what he had in his hand was taken up and desire for such exchange manifested. The reply to this letter as given by Dr. Phatak was, I am informed, evasive in the extreme as the Collector had called on him for constructive work, which would have taken up much time and trouble, such as he evidently did not wish to undertake.

The very pamphlet, which by the way was published by Dr. Phatak as Secretary of the above Mandal and to which Mr. Bapat refers in his reply, clearly insinuates on page 17 that all the rice lands will find a "watery grave". I was much concerned when I read this, but later verified that, as stated in my former letter, only 3,583 acres of rice land would be submerged out of 13,521 acres shown on Government records as the rice producing lands in Mulshi Petha. In fact the whole of that pamphlet on investigation, I find to contain, nothing but misrepresentations and inaccurate figures.

As for Mr. Bapat's references to the "dirty tricks" of the Company, I think it would be more reasonable to believe that the burning of houses at Sambhave and the burning of the crops in the Valley, could have emanated only from the so-called Satyagraha Camp, which undoubtedly led the campaign, when the rails at Shera on the Railway between Chinchwad and Mulshi were pulled upon several occasions; when the pump that supplied the water to the staff at Mulshi was broken and thrown into the Nila as a result of which Mr. Bhuskute was convicted of criminal action and duly punished; when rice stacks in Walne were destroyed by fire because one of the largest land-holders had commenced to sell his land in the village. The same land-holders had a marriage ceremony in his house at Mulshi at which a number of the Satyagraha party appeared and kept up continuous abuse, malediction and ill-treatment so as to seriously interfere with the ceremony and to drive the old man to seek protection from the Collector.—Satyagraha methods indeed!

News comes to me that several of the telephone posts along the line from Mulshi to Chinchwad were torn up on Saturday last.

Mr. Bapat would suggest that in the very early days when the first few plots began to be sold to the Company, the Company was so foolish as to burn up the houses of the very men who sold their lands to them to create evidence against the Satyagraha party. Is the suggestion reasonable? Could the Company have hoped to induce others to sell their lands by such tactics? Will the public be deceived by such foolish arguments? If Mr. Bapat thinks the public will agree with him in this, he is welcome also to try and persuade the Public that the Company to its own detriment and inconvenience committed all the other criminal acts above referred to at the cost of much damage to themselves.

When I recently visited Mulshi, Mr. Bapat had come out of jail and it was openly declared in the Valley that the agitators in the Satyagraha Camp having lost most of their leaders through the action of Government in offering them its own hospitality, Mr. Bapat had firmly resolved to dictate his campaign from the Satyagraha Mandap, for like the Duke of Plaza Toro "he led his regiments from behind, he found it more exciting." It was feared that if he entered the field he ran the risk of committing some act, which would bring him within the clutches of the Law and thus deprive the Satyagraha Camp of its last able leader.

I think I have given sufficient instances above to entitle me to say that I have rightly lost all sympathy with the agitation which when it commenced in April 1921 had a very fair substratum of genuine grievance so far as the Mawlas were concerned, which however the Company and the Government seem to have done their best to meet in the year that has gone by.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CABLE ITEM.

The "Industrial Daily News" understands that the British engineering firms are shortly to be asked to tender for electrical generating plant and equipment for a large extension to the Indian Electric Supply Company's Cawnpore power station. The plant valued at a quarter of a million sterling is required.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, May, 15.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following further resolutions:—

Resolved that all applications for grants or loans for *Khaddar* work received upto now or to be received hereafter be referred to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj for consideration and report.

In supersession of its Resolution No. 22 dated 6-11-1921 recommending a grant of Rs. 18 lakhs to Gujarat for *Khaddar* work and in so far as it has not been carried out hitherto, and in view to the fact that large funds are immediately necessary to finance the Provinces in terms of the resolution regarding the *Khaddar* Scheme adopted by this Committee on the 13th May 1922 the Committee resolved:—

(1) That the whole amount now in the hands of the Trustees, Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund, excepting the amount ear-marked by the donors for any specific purpose should be transferred by the Trustees to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj.

(2) That the amount of Rs. 6,00,000 (six lakhs) reserved by the Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay for its expenses should also be transferred to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj for the same purpose, after deducting such amount as may be considered reasonable and necessary for carrying on the normal activities of the Provincial Congress Committee for the current year, and to that end the Working Committee requests that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take into consideration the urgency and importance of prosecuting the *Khaddar* programme and take steps to modify its resolution reserving Rs. 6,00,000 for their expenses and thus enable the Trustees to transfer the amount to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj at an early date.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the Trustees, Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund and Seth Jamanlal Bajaj for necessary action, a report of which should be submitted to the All-India Congress Committee office before the 28th of May 1922.

Resolved that the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 sanctioned for *Khaddar* work by Resolution No. 1 of this Committee dated 17th March 1922 should be handed over to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj towards the *Khaddar* Scheme. Read and considered correspondence between Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of U. P. P.C.C. and the General Secretary re the claim of the A.I.C.C. to the full 25 per cent. contribution from the U. P. total collections. Resolved:

(1) That Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and Mr. Patel be authorised to go into the whole matter and determine the amount due to the All-India funds from U.P. P.C.C.

(2) That in the meantime the General Secretary should remit without delay Rs. 25,000/- to the Allahabad Bank to the credit of Nationalist Journals Ltd., through the U.P. P.C.C. and that the said amount should be treated not as a grant to be paid to the U.P. P.C.C. as per Resolution No. 19 passed by this Committee at Calcutta on the 20th April 1922 but should be treated as a loan to the Provincial Congress Committee, and.

(3) That the amount that may be found due by Messrs Jamanlal Bajaj and Patel from the U.P. P.C.C. shall be recovered from that Committee and the General Secretary shall make no further grant or loan till that amount that amout is recovered.

Read and considered the application of Mr. T. Prakasam for Rs. 7,000/- for depressed classes work in Andhra. Resolved that the Trustees, Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay, be requested to pay the amount.

Resolved that in supersession of Resolution No. 8 passed by this Committee on the 5th October 1921, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar be appointed to investigate and decide the Andhra-Utkal dispute—his decision being final.

SIR CHIMANLAL AT AHMEDABAD.

LIBERALS VS NON-CO-PERATORS

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Member of the Bombay Executive Council who has come over here to attend a marriage party in his family delivered this evening a public lecture on Present Political Situation under the auspices of the League of Peace and Progress. Several Government officials and a few white capped young boys attended. Sir Chimanlal reviewed the history of the past three or four years and pointed out that after the Punjab incidents and the Khilafat question, differences between the Liberals and the Non-cooperators had become fundamental. The Liberals stood for constitutional means while the Non-cooperators preached hatred against all Government and constituted authority. It was very well to associate non-violence with non-cooperation but in practice non-cooperation had been attended with violence. They in this part of the country had no idea of what had taken place in Malabar. The speaker had talked with those who had first-hand information and he could say that in Malabar, the Hindu Moslem unity had been shattered for ever and it would take years to build it up again.

The speaker next emphasised that the working of the reforms for the past one year and a half had showed that both in the central and the provincial governments, legislature had a complete control of purse and very effective control over administration. They had a large majority in the Legislative Councils and the Government came before them for legislative measures and financial grants. Certain budget proposals were thrown out by Councils in which the Government finally acquiesced. Thus if they made full use of Reforms they would undoubtedly get full responsible self-government at an early date.

Finally the speaker admitted that the Non-cooperation movement had roused the people from their apathy but at the same time it had created in their minds a spirit of disobedience and lawlessness which was inimical to peace and progress.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 16, 1922.

WHAT IS SWARAJ!

During our recent stay in England we were surprised to find that men who were supposed to know all about affairs in India had utterly false notions as to the nature of the demands made by the Non-co-operation movement. In the last few days it has been forced upon our notice that the same false notions prevail among the British in India, and in the latter case the error appears less excusable because the said demands have been often publicly explained in India on the platform and in the Press. The demand for the redress of the Khilafat grievances by settlement of the Turkish problem in a particular way is now sufficiently well-known and its essential justice, or at least expediency, recognised; as is proved by the Government of India's espousal of its terms. The demand for the redress of the Punjab wrongs need not be considered separately since, if Swaraj were conceded, that would be the surest guarantee against any such outbreak of racial hatred in the future. Therefore the demands of Non-co-operators are reduced to two—Redress of the Khilafat wrongs and Swaraj. It is concerning the demand for Swaraj that false views prevail.

What does Mahatma Gandhi mean by Swa-raj? At the very hottest moment of the struggle, in the height of the repression, he warned those people who were anxious to intervene and arrange a compromise that he could not *now* be content with anything less than full Dominion Status. The adverb *now* suggests that before the era of repression he would have been satisfied with less. Indeed before that time his demand of Swaraj was no more than a demand for self-control (true independence) on the part of Indians and such a "change of heart" on the part of the Government of India, in connection with the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, as should restore the confidence of Indians and enable them to regard it as their own Government. We have always considered it a pity that the Government of India could not, or would not, come to terms with Non-co-operation in the primary stage The refusal to accede to terms which the immense majority of Indians regard as elementary right, still more the misrepresentation of the general attitude of Indians by the licensed purveyors of "information" and the Anglo-Indian Press, have increased instead of diminishing the lack of confidence in Government, of the extent of which even Mr. Srinivasa Sastri felt it incumbent on him solemnly to warn the Viceroy at a recent eulogistic feast. Let us take it that the demand is *now* for full Dominion status in the British Commonwealth of nations. Is that a very terrible demand?

It can only be made to appear terrible, it seems to us, by misrepresentation of the kind which has been pretty freely used by the opponents of the movement, by pretending that it would mean racial vengeance, and "turning all the British out of India." It means nothing of the kind. It is a demand for something which ought, in our humble opinion, to have been given as a matter of course with the first instalment of reforms—i.e. the making of the Government of India responsible to the people of India (including the British in India and their still numerous adherents). The people of India pay for the Government of India, but at present they have no control over it. It is not their Government, but in fact a mere agency of the Government of England for controlling Indians. Every English member of parliament of our acquaintance admits that Parliament as a whole takes so little interest in the affairs of India that the effective control of policy is left to a small interested clique, and that the whole position, in so far as it concerns the control of the English Parliament over India, is a rather tragic farce. We fail to see what reasonable objection can be raised, at this stage of the development of the British Imperial structure, to the cutting of the leading strings which bind the Government of India to the English parliament, to making the Government of India into a real Government, and the India Office into its London representative. There is no question, never has been any question, on the part of Non-co-operators, of turning the British out of India bag and baggage. There is only a question of fair play for India. Indeed, from our own observations we should say that there is much less racial feeling on the Indian side than on the British. We hope to deal more fully with this vitally important subject.

GOOD WORK.

The Working Committee of the All-India National Congress did good work during its sessions of the 12th, 13th and 14th of May, tracing the plan or outline of a serious organisation for national education, for work among the Depressed classes and for the production of Khaddar. The last has already attained to such proportions that it was high time that something like a National scheme should be devised to regulate it. The special department of Khaddar which has now been formed is placed under the charge of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with a budget of Rs. 17 lakhs. It consists of three divisions—Technical instruction, Production and Sale. Technical instruction will be given at the Sabarmati Ashram to two or three students from each province in six months' courses, and the students thus trained will be used as technical instructors in the provinces. Their training in one central institution will have also the effect of keeping alive the sense of national aim and national effort, which is essential to a movement on so large a scale, and with such vast potentialities. The Production department has for province the co-ordination of the work to be done in the various provinces and the standardisation of yarn and cloth. The Sales Department will open Stores for Khadi in selected places. Each of these sub-departments is under a well-qualified and trustworthy head, in the one case Mr. Lakshmidas Purshottam, in the other Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, who will work under the general supervision of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. An important part of the work of the department will be that of granting loans for the production of *Khaddar* to deserving applicants all over India. The scheme is timely, and it seems to us well planned, and certain to increase the national output greatly in the next six months. The scheme for National Education is as yet at the Committee Stage. We await its advent with still greater eagerness than that with which we have been waiting for the Khaddar scheme.

GUJERAT PRANTIK PARISHAD.

The Gujerat Provincial Conference will open at Anand on the 25th May. Always an important annual event on account of Mahatma Gandhi's identification with Gujerat and the lead in patriotic work which the province has been able to take, thanks to the inspiration of his personal example, it has this year more than usual importance owing to the imprisonment of the great leader and the added charge of duty it has laid upon his faithful followers. Anand was the district chosen, after Bardoli, to set an example of sacrifice to all India, on account of its excellent discipline and its thoroughness in carrying out the details of the Congress Programme. It is a district which contains no city nor large town, and cannot boast of any very wealthy citizens. It may therefore stand as an example of what the ordinary people of India can do under ordinary circumstances towards realising the essentials of Swaraj. Opponents of the Non-co-operation movement are for ever saying that the movement is all talk and agitation whereas no real work is being done. We suggest that those who think so would do well to take a tour in Gujerat, to visit Bardoli and Anand and some other districts, before enunciating their opinion so decidedly. Good work has been done all over India—work which, in the opinion even of the chief apostle of the "Reforms," is nothing less than marvellous, since it has produced changes in the way of national progress, which the most sanguine optimists before the advent of the Non-co-operation movement had held must be the work of centuries; all in a period not of years but only months. And if a perfect example of constructive Non-co-operation in practice is yet to seek, a sufficiently near approach to it can be found in Gujerat to satisfy the most distrustful critic that the plan is practical and not a mere Utopia existing only in the brain of the Mahatma. The President of this year's conference at Anand will be Srimati Kastoorbai Gandhi, the life-companion and helpmeet of the great Mahatma, which is the best assurance that the spirit of Mahatma will preside at the deliberations. We advise all those who harbour any doubts as to the success of the constructive programme, or have lost heart since the great leader was imprisoned, to go to Anand and regain their courage of conviction in an atmosphere not of political discussion, but of useful work, an atmosphere of goodness.

Notes of the Day

"The Unfortunate Bhils."

We publish elsewhere a letter from the Director of Information, Bombay, officially contradicting the information as to a reply given by the Bombay Government to representations by a certain authority in Rajputana contained in our leading article of May 5,, "The Unfortunate Bhils". No such representations were made, we are informed, and no such reply given. Consequently our comments on the attitude of the Bombay Government, based on the assumption of the truth of the information which is thus demolished, were not justified. Nobody could be more glad than we are of this contradiction of a statement which was made on what we had every reason to suppose to be reliable authority.

National Education.

We have received a rather lengthy letter from Messrs. Mohammad Yusuf, Abani Mohan Ghosal and Ram Das Sukul, protesting against the unfortunate decision the Working Committee of the Congress arrived at, at Calcutta, withdrawing financial support from national schools and colleges. We do not publish it, not because, as the signatories to the letter would think, it "may expose the weakness of the Congress and Khilafat Committees", but for the simple reason that it has reached us too late. It will give much relief not only to the students and guardians who felt rightly aggrieved at the Calcutta decision, but to every Congressman with a faith in national education, to learn that the Working Committee has passed the following resolution at its recent meeting, held in this city:—

> Resolved (a) That a Committee consisting of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Dr. Ansari, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Principal Gidwani be appointed to prepare a scheme for organizing and financing national education in the country and for that purpose to raise funds, prepare a budget and submit proposals at the next meeting of this Committee. (b) That all applications for grants or loans for national education received so far and to be received in future be referred to the foregoing Committee for their opinion.

In view of this resolution the caption of a Madras contemporary, "Left in the Lurch", sounds meaningless. We need not add that the interests of non-cooperating students are safe in the hands of the Committee.

The Balasinor People's Conference.

After reading the very able but outspoken address which Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta had intended to deliver as president of the Balasinor People's Conference, we fancy we can see why he was not allowed to speak it, and why the Conference was forbidden to be held at the last minute. Mr. Mehta in his zeal for the enlightenment and progress of the Indian States made certain strictures on the policy pursued towards them by the British Raj, and we suppose that somebody in Balasinor got to hear of this, and took alarm. But Mr. Mehta's words concerning Indian rulers were no less sincere, so that on that side also there may be objection to them. It does not matter that he spoke the truth as uncomplimentarily to the peoples as to the other estates of the realm. The peoples do not mind and do not matter. But that anybody should venture to suggest improvement—or even the need of improvement—in the rulers is a terrible affair. This is what Mr. Mehta said regarding the peoples:—

> It is not the princes or the policy of the Indian Government only which is responsible for reducing the Indian States to the present condition. The people of the States as well as the general public are also responsible. I find with great grief that local patriotism is altogether absent from the people of these States. How many persons will you find in these Indian States who entertain as much love for them as an Englishman feels for his Raj? Many subjects of these States have also lost almost all regard for "truthfulness." They are caring more for personal interest than for the higher interest of the State. The spirit of self-sacrifice has departed.

This is certainly as harsh as anything that he has said of British policy or Indian petty despotism; but impartiality will never save him. He must keep off certain ground!

A Quaint Constitution.

The new constitution of Egypt seems to be designed on somewhat original lines. All deputies, we are told, must be over thirty years of age while all senators must be over forty. Apparently, the framers of this stipulation believe that age and wisdom go together, and would stoutly repudiate the suggestion that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings wise words may emerge. Perhaps the Egyptians are constituted differently from the rest of the world, but in India there are quite a number of very aged people whose wisdom seems sadly to seek. Most of the Moderates, for example, are over forty years of age and old enough to know better. Another interesting stipulation as regards Egypt's Senators-to-be maintains that they must be either "Royal Princes, Ministers, high ecclesiastics or large property owners—otherwise they should be personages of importance." What exactly goes to make a "personage of importance" is not defined and we fear that every Egyptian citizen with ambitions to shine as a Senator will maintain that he is a personage of importance. Altogether, the new Egyptian constitution appears to us to have been framed by some cautious Conservative soul—probably a Britisher—acutely distrustful of youth and suspicious of democracy.

The Real Criminals.

It is not, we believe, always or usually the foreign merchant adventurers who are to blame when the cant of protecting their interests is used to force slavery on a country. The merchants in the great majority of cases would be content with the large profits their enterprise brings them. In Turkey of the old days, there were English merchants who were not only no content, but who were good friends to the Turks, protesting against the intrigues of diplomats. It is the latter who are the culprits. The measure of their bad faith is apparent when we observe how often their specious cant is tacitly repudiated by the very merchants in whose interests they pretend to be zealous. We recently referred to a meeting of the Ottoman Railway Company in which the British Chairman, Lord St. Davids, denounced the pro-Greek policy of the British Cabinet. In the course of a few weeks we may yet find some Member of Parliament explaining that the protection of the interests represented in Asia Minor by the Ottoman Railway demands that the Turks furnish certain guarantees to the British. But from the tone and temper of Lord St. Davids' speech already referred to, it is clear that the Directors of the Company have no misgivings as to the consideration and treatment they may expect from the Turks. All they desire is that the diplomats cease from interfering with them—their interests being perfectly safe in the hands of a Turkish Government so long as they stick to honest business.

In India.

It is the same all over the East. In India the European Association may work up a spurious agitation and play upon race feeling, but a time is coming when the European will realise that his "interests" lie not in agitating for special privileges, but in trading honestly and as a gentleman. The merchants of the East India Company's early days had nothing to complain of or to fear from the treatment Indians accorded them—until they began to associate political intrigue with business. There will come a reversion to this old order when India has *Swaraj*, and in those days the interests of alien trades will be best served and protected by an honest avoidance of anything approaching political intrigue. It will not be easy. The alliance in England between capital and party-politicians is such as will inspire the diplomats to attempt to use merchants and their supposed interests as tools. If the traders succumb to these blandishments their punishment will be upon their own heads. For the day has passed when any Oriental people may be enslaved by a foreign Power working deviously through its traders. It is not his commercial "interests" that the non-official European in a free India will need to safeguard but his "principles."

N.C.O. Reformers.

A witness giving evidence at Belgaum before the Excise Committee declared that temperance associations should not be financed because "they were all formed by the present non-cooperators." We like this attitude. Non-cooperators must not be encouraged to do good work—for temperance propaganda is essentially moral. We presume that the process of reasoning maintains that a non-cooperator, being a bad man cannot do anything wise or good. Where a non-cooperator indulges in moral welfare work he must not be encouraged. It is strange, however, that all the temperance associations in the vicinity of Belgaum should have been formed by so non-moral a class as the non-cooperators are. It surely cannot be that the Nationalists are the only people sufficiently unselfish to bother to lead people from the evil paths of vice and intoxication. There must be another explanation and we confess we should like to hear it. In the meantime, this Moderate witness—who by the way pleaded strongly for what he called "Moderate drinkers"—urged that instead of encouraging non-cooperator social reformers, the missionaries and the Salvation Army should be incited to compete with the Congressmen in the good work of reforming the people's morals. Presumably this Indian believes that his countrymen would rather have their souls saved by European Missionaries than by Indian Nationalists.

RUSSIAN REPLY.

POLITICAL SUB-COMMISSION'S DELIBERATIONS.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

Genoa, May 13.—The political sub-commission has discussed at length the Russian reply and hitherto there has been no rupture. The sub-commission adjourned for a few hours after speeches in which M. Barthou categorically opposed Mr. Lloyd George whom Schanzer supported. Mr. Lloyd George initiated the discussion. After describing the Russian reply as provoking and unsatisfactory, he proposed a truce with the cessation of propaganda and the appointment of Commissions of Enquiry into Russian questions on which the Russians would be represented. M. Barthou described the truce as dangerous and the proposal for the Commissions as illusory, as they were merely another form of the Conference which had talked for a month without any result. He did not object to the formation of Commissions if Russians were excluded from representation on them and if the neutral States and the United States were included. M. Schanzer urged M. Barthou to reconsider his decision.

COMMISSION TO REPORT WITHIN 3 MONTHS.

U. S. TO BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Genoa.—The convening powers have agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's proposal of the appointment of a mixed commission of experts on Russian affairs to meet at the Hague on June 15th. Representatives of all the powers at Genoa will meet at the Hague to appoint the mixed commission, which will be required to report within three months. It was further agreed that the non-aggression truce shall operate reciprocally pending the conclusion of the commission's labours and that no separate agreements shall be concluded temporarily with Rssia. It has also been decided to adopt Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to sound the United States as to whether she will participate in the commission.

DIFFERENCES PATCHED UP.

M. BARTHOU AGREES TO MIXED COMMISSIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement "We are on the road to agreement after a friendly but earnest talk with M. Barthou". This is confirmed in the announcement at the conclusion of the evening's meeting of the political subcommission, that an agreement has been reached regarding the formation of mixed Commissions and the Non-agression pact.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

COMMISSION ON RUSSIA TO MEET AT THE HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Allied agreement has been reached at Genoa. Mixed Commission on Russia will meet at The Hague on June 15th.

VIEWS OF RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

NO OBJECTION TO NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Genoa.—It has been ascertained from members of the Russian delegation that they do not object to Russia joining the non-aggression pact. They do not feel bound to abide by the findings of the commission, which is to study the question of debts, credits and private property if they are excluded from it.

ANTI-NARCOTIC ACT.

U.S. SENATE PASSES AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Washington.—The Senate has passed an amendment to the Anti-Narcotic Act prohibiting illicit importation of narcotics. The penalty for infringement of this law is a fine of five thousand dollars or ten years' imprisonment. A Board is to be established which is authorised to permit importation in necessary quantities of crude opium and coca leaves.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MYSORE AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 13.

With a view to encourage the indigenous system of medicine, three year Ayurvedic scholarships of forty, fifty and sixty rupees per month, respectively, have been awarded for the next two years for all students desiring instructions in the Mysore Ayurvedic College, from 1st July.

IRELAND.

FIRING AT BELFAST.

14 PEOPLE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Belfast had a disturbed week-end and as the result of heavy firing fourteen people were wounded including three women. A party of six special constables was ambushed near Lurgan and four were dangerously wounded.

CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES SEIZED.

PROCLAMATION OF COUNCIL OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 15.

The workmen whose wages are being reduced have seized the factories of big condensed milk firm in seven towns of South Ireland and Red Flag has been hoisted over the buildings. The so-called General Council of Action of Munster has issued a proclamation declaring its intention of running the factories.

PRINCE AT MANILA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Manila.—The Prince of Wales landed at mid-day from the 'Renown' to carry out the prearranged programme. Beyond a some what conspicuous black eye, he appeared to be none the worse for the mishap during polo. The Prince had a great reception when he stepped ashore at the Admiral's landing. His pluck in wanting to continue to play after the ball had cut his eyebrow, made a strong appeal to the Philippinos. The Prince lunched with General Wright commanding the troops on the Island and after a short visit to Fort Mckinley attended a garden party of the British Community at the Manila Club. In the evening he gave a dinner party aboard the 'Renown.'

PRINCE'S BRUISE HEALING SATISFACTORILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 15.

MANILA.—On Monday the Prince of Wales landed at midday at Manila, motored over the naval establishment, and lunched with the senior naval officer of the islands. The bruise over the Prince's eye is healing very satisfactorily. The Prince paid a visit to the polo ground in the afternoon and witnessed several games, but he did not play, less on account of Saturday's mishap than owing to the excessive heat. His Royal Highness received a great send-off when he embarked at Legasi Pier finally to return to the "Renown," which sailed at nine p.m. for Labuan, where she is due to arrive on Wednesday morning.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PERSIA.

SHAH'S REGRET AT PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 15.

TEHRAN.—The Shah has wired to the President of the Mejliss for full information as to the reason of the Premier's resignation and the views of Parliament. The Shah's reply to the Premier expresses regret at the resignation and withholds decision pending a receipt of reply from the Mejliss. In the meantime, a commission of twelve members has been elected to assist Government in endeavouring to remove a misunderstanding which exists between the Premier and the War Minister owing to the former's refusal to suppress certain newspapers, at the request of the latter. The Shah has also sent a wire to the War Minister to maintain order during the crisis. Owing to the political situation, M. Rothstein's departure has been cancelled. Shumy-atska left for Moscow yesterday.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT BOULOGNE.

ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL SCENES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The Entente was enthusiastically acclaimed at Boulogne where a huge cheering and flag-waving crowds and a guard of honour bade farewell to the King and Queen on the conclusion of their Franco-Balgian tour. The royal yacht escorted by nine destroyers returned to Dover this evening. serious but His Royal Highness was unable to attend the Governor's dinner and reception. It is announced that the Prince will fulfil his engagements to-morrow.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

New York.—Doctor Wiedfelt, the first German Ambassador to the United States since the war, has arrived aboard the steamer "America."

LATE MR. WILLIAM ABRAHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The death has occurred of Mr. William Abraham, the miners' M.P. popularly known as "Mabon."

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

TRANSFERRED TO NAINI JAIL.

IS IT A POLITICAL MOVE?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 13.

About the same time that the warrant for Pandit Jawarlal Nehru, was issued at Allahabad, orders were received in Lucknow for the transfer of Pandit Motilal Nehru from Lucknow District Jail to Nainital. It is at present not known if there is any connection between these two events, but it is believed that the removal of Pandit Motilal Nehru to Nainital after he had spent the whole of April and nearly half of May in the heat of Lucknow cannot entirely be due to considerations of his health on the part of the Government. Panditjee has now served all but three weeks of the sentence passed upon him. He was removed to Nainital last night in spite of his written protest to the Superintendent yesterday morning with a request that it may be communicated to Government by wire, if necessary. It will be remembered that Panditji is suffering from asthma and was in very bad health from the middle of February to the middle of April, losing considerable weight from the middle of April. He was permitted at his request to put himself under the treatment of Drs. Murarilal and Jawaharlal, who are his fellow prisoners in the Lucknow Jail. He was put on a course of vaccine treatment, together with such accessory treatment as was deemed necessary from time to time. Panditji has already considerably improved but the course of the treatment was not completed, as some injections had still to be given.

The following letter was addressed by Panditji to the Superintendent, District Jail Lucknow, on 12th inst:—

Sir,—In connection with my transfer from this jail to the District Jail, Nainital, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am being compelled to go against my own wish. This is not only unnecessary in the interest of my health but is bound to retard the progress I am making here under the treatment of Drs. Murailal and Jawaharlal. I understand what is necessary for my health much better than Government or anybody else does and am sure that my transfer to Nainital in the present circumstances will entirely upset me. I am fully convinced that my removal has nothing whatever to do with my health and has been determined upon in pursuance of a policy adopted to further some other end which Government has in view. If so let them frankly say so and act as they please. I am not so blind as not to see through the move, but it is needless for me to discuss it at this stage.

I request you to communicate the contents of this letter to Government by wire, if necessary.

Yours faithfully,
MOTILAL NEHRU.

The transfer of Mr. B. Purshottamdass Tandon, Drs. Murailal and Jawaharlal and their other fellow prisoners from Civil Barrack to Circle yesterday morning and reports of harsh treatment of volunteers in the Central Jail indicate that the present policy of the authorities is going to be changed for the worse and the removal of Panditji from Lucknow is a precursor of the same.

PT. J. NEHRU'S CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 15.

In the Allahabad Picketing case against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others after a few more witnesses having been examined, the District framed charges. Pandit Jawaharlal was charged (1) that in a public speech he threatened the cloth dealers of Allahabad to injure their trade by picketing their shops unless they agreed to omit what they were lawfully entitled to do namely to import foreign cloth and thus communitted offence of criminal intimidation, (2) that in the same speech he invited the public to assist in picketing and make criminal intimadation effective thereby committing abetment of the above, (3) that being a member of the Town Congress Committee, having presided at the recent meeting he assisted to organise the picketing of shops of certain cloth dealers and thereby assisted the Secretary of the Town Congress Committee and Mr. K. D. Malaviya to place those cloth dealers in fear of injury in order to extort money from them and thereby abetted abetment of extortion. The other accused were also charged for picketting (criminal intimidation) and extortion offences under Sections 506 and 385 I. P. C. Pandit Jawherlal Nehru refused to plead or to produce any defence witnesses, but said he would file a written statement. Other accused followed their leader and adopted the same attitude. The case has been adjourned to Wednesday. The Cases against the accused under section 17A 17B Criminal Law Amendment Act will be taken up later.

COMMISSIONER'S INTOLERANCE.

DISAPPROVES MR. RAGHAWENDRA RAO AS MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, May, 15.

The Commissioner, Chhatisgarh Division, has refused to accord sanction to the election of Mr. Raghvendra Rao as President of Bilaspur Municipal Committee on political grounds. Mr. Raghavendra Rao has been President of the Muncipal Committee for the last six years and was re-elected for the third time in March last, as against an official candidate set up with the approval of authorities.

THE AIKA MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON LT. COL. FAUNILORPE'S REPORT.

"IT WAS MAINLY AGRARIAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May. 14.

A Government resolution issued from Nainital publishes a fuller report of Lt. Col. Faunthorpe who enquired into the Aika Movement and of Mr. T. A. Scott O'Conner, Deputy Inspestor General of Police who was on special duty in that connection. Col. Faunthorpe amplifies his preliminary report in which he stated that the movement is the revival of the Kissen Sabha movement of last year. He believed the Aika movement was slightly more political than the Kissen Sabha movement but it was mainly agrarian. In discussing the agrarian grievances Col. Faunthorpe suggests remedies namely that the Court of Wards should set an example by consolidating all cesses into cash remand in all the Court of Wards' estates in Oudh, that the Landlords, Association should be asked to consider whether they cannot as a body be induced to abandon concealment of rent and give receipts as a matter of course and commute into cash grantage most of, not all of the cesses realised from agricultural tenants and that *Bhusa* and straw cesses which are the cause of more dissatisfaction than any other should if not commuted be defined by weight. Col Faunthorpe asks the Landlords of Oudh that they must realise in their own interests that they must set their house in order and the Government resolution on the report says the question regarding convertion of grain into cash rent has already been taken up. As regards concealment of rents the settlement proceedings are about to commence in the course of which true cash rents will be recorded and four tenants rates will be fixed. Should there any cases of dispute arise before, a settlement special officer will be deputed in order to discover and declare the true rent. As regards the whole question of cesses it has been decided to place Mr. D. M Stewart I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi on special duty to report as to facts in the different districts in Oudh and to make recommendations.

MAULANA MOHAMAD YASEEN

PREFERS JAIL TO GIVING SECURITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, May 12.

The trial of Maulana Mohmad Yaseen of Cawnpur took place in the Assistant District Magistrate's Office, Dharwar, on the 10th May 1922, under Section 108. A Police reporter read a Kanarese report of the Maulana's speech, which has been delivered in Urdu. On the 11th May, more witnesses were examined. One was a Mussalman and the remaining were Hindus. After this, the accused made an oral statement, which was to the following effect:—

It is true that I have delivered a lecture at Alnavar on the 9th and 22nd March 1922. The report which is produced by the Sub-Inspector of Police is not of my speech, but it has been written by him of his own accord. In the first case, the Sub-Inspector of Police does not understand Urdu. When such is the case how it is possible for him to understand my Urdu words?"

Concerning the witnesses accused said:—Two of the four witnesses were not present at the meeting. But the first and fourth do not know Urdu. The speech which was delivered by me was not in vulgar language.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Pandit on the 12th. He offered to set the Maulana free if he gave a security of Rs. 1,000, otherwise the Maulana would be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Maulana appeared to be calm and he gladly consented to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. While he was on his way to prison he requested his Mahomedan and Hindu brethren to boycott foreign clothes and to sacrifice their lives for the Khilafat.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION IN JUNE IN BOMBAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CITY. May, 15.

The Kathiawar Political Conference, Executive Committee met on the 14th instant at Wadhwan City and decided to hold the special session of the Conference in the month of June next in Bombay to consider the conditions of Kathiawad Agency area as evidenced by the arbitrary deportation orders aginst Messrs Mansukhlal and Manilal and the introduction of sec 124A with its recent ammendment. A Committee consisting of Messrs Mansukhlal Mehta, Popatlal Chudgar and Mansukhlal Oghadbhai was appointed to make arrangements.

GUJERAT CONFERENCE.

PROMINENT LEADERS EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ANAND, May 15.

Messrs. Chhotani, Jamnalal Bajaj, Bharucha, Arjunlal Shethi, Jamnadas Mehta, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and others have consented to attend the Gujarat Rajkiya Parishada.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

EURASIANS AND RAILWAYS.

THEIR "BIRTH-RIGHT."

COLLECTOR ON THE WAR-PATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

We have now upon the tapis two racial controversies. The proposal to Indianise the services has thrown our friends of the Anglo-Indian community (new style) into hysterics. In this proposal the members of the community envisage great danger to their *Dana Pance*. They fight shy of the term "Indianisation of the Services" because the more ignorant section of the community who unfortunately represent the majority disowns identity of interest with Indians even in matters which equally affect both the communities. The Indian Railways provide employment for this section of the community and Mr. Herbert A. Stark, M. L. C., President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community, in his letter to Government betrayed great uneasiness of mind at the prospect of more Indians getting into the railway service in India. Mr. Shark is, no doubt, within his rights in upholding the interest of his community. But some of his proferred arguments in support of the claims of his community to monopolise, so to say, the railway service lack cogency and will not bear a moment's scrutiny. Replying to the criticism by Mr. P. N. Guha of his letter to Government in the columns of a contemporary, Mr. Stark takes shelter behind the strike on the E. I Railway by the Indian employees. He says: "It ill-becomes Mr. Guha to talk to people whose blood still boils when they think of the insult which thousands of Indians, literate and illiterate, flung at the unoffending Prince of Wales; when they think of the railway strike by Indians whose object was to frustrate the Royal tour in India. The indignation is intense that as soon as His Royal Highness has left the country these same Indians have been restored to their positions on the railway, and that the talk is to "Indianise" the railways and the public services. It will be a fine thing when war is on, and troops, commissriat stores, baggage, and munitions have to be transported for the Indianised staffs of railways to go on strike, perhaps on a large scale than they did when the Prince was in their midst." It is not necessary to put against this argument of despair the splendid record of services of Indian railway employees during the war. Suffice it to say that if the Indian employees of two important railways struck work in 1921-22 chiefly on economic grounds, so did the Anglo-Indian and Europeans in 1907. It is, therefore, futile to raise the spectre of a paralysis of the railway service in India in times of war if Anglo-Indians do not predominate in that service. To speak of the impending danger in "Indianising" the railway in the case of a future war, when troops, stores and baggage may be stopped from arriving at their destination by a "strike" of Indians on the railway, is to take a distorted vision of the future in India. Arguments like Mr. Stark's serve merely to accentuate the acerbity of racial feeling. Economic distress and labour greivances are far removed from political agitation and to confound the one with the other is not only injudicious but unfair to the parties aggrieved. What is most deplorable is this series of pin-pricks resorted to by members of the community on insufficient data, leading to difference among peoples who by Providence are destined to live together, for mutual welfare.

"SHOWING THEIR TEETH."

Nothing further is known of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee. "But it is quite on the cards that while they would seek to concede safeguards in the criminal procedure as against Indians they would not touch even the fringe of the clauses which made the differential treatment of European criminals so irritating to Indians. The attitude of Englishmen in India, as reflected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European Association, towards the general proposal to amend the Code of Procedure on the lines indicated may be briefly summarized as follows: While they are not fully prepared to support Indian opinion and sentiment to the extent of placing Indians on precisely the same footing as Europeans under the laws of Criminal Procedure, they are "per contra," not willing to acquiesce in the least in the proposed abolition of certain rights now exclusively secured to Europeans by the existing Code. Their dislike to see Indians placed on an equality with Europeans is shown by the fact that their fellow-countrymen on the Committee have not, it is understood, agreed to a variety of proposals urged by, and designed to benefit, Indians. But even as matters stand now, the cry of "European liberties in danger" has been raised in interested quarters. One Anglo-Indian gibe has gone so far as to assert that the recommendations of Indian members of the community will make residence in India uncomfortable for Englishmen. These are his words: "The Indian members of the Committee who naturally desire to submit a report acceptable to the electoral politicians of the Legislative Assembly seem indisposed to consider the wishes and feedings of the European and Anglo-Indian minorities; and, despite offers by Sir W. Vincent of some sort of of some sort of compromise, will probably insist upon the abolition of the legal provisions which now safeguard Europeans against injustice. Their view is a reflection of the general movement to make residence in India uncomfortable for Englishmen a movement which has gathered strength since the passing of the Indian Reform Bill of 1919." If the report of the Committee is influenced by this spirit we can well foresee the result.

After the categorical denial by the Publicity Officer, Bengal, of the many inac-

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LONDON LETTER.

THE GENOA COMEDY

M. POINCARE AS A NEW KAISER.

A 'TIMES' REVIEW OF THE LONDON SITUATION.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, April 27.

The comedy at Genoa seems to be about to come to a close at last and it looks very much as if the curtain will ring down upon the discomfiture of Mr. Lloyd George. Nothing is certain, however, in a performance where the scenes change from moment to moment with such dazzling rapidity and perplexity. Most people have given up trying to follow the course of events at Genoa from day to day, nothing happens but the unexpected and it seems simpler to wait till everything is over and one can then be quite certain as to what really has happened. Mr. Lloyd George is playing desperately for some sort of card with which he can return to England to play at a General Election. He went to Genoa with two chief objects, first, to bring about an agreement between the Allies and Russia, which would open up that great trade emporium to Europe and restore activity to the stagnant markets; second, to make a pact among the nations of the West, in which each should promise to abstain from aggression for a period of ten years.

The first of these enterprises has already practically failed and, unless the Russians make a complete and unexpected climb down at the last moment, we shall hear the end of it to-morrow. The Soviet delegates are to be asked point-blank to agree to promise the payment of war debts, the payment of pre-war debts of the Tsrarist Government (with a moratorium,) an indemnity for all damages suffered by foreigners during the revolution and the restitution of all private property confiscated in the process of nationalisation. Nothing less than this will satisfy Monsieur Poincare, who has just made an uncompromising declaration that France will admit of no concessions to Russia; so Mr. Lloyd George, who would be prepared himself to go a very long way to meet the Russians, has seemingly given way. I say "seemingly," because with Mr. Lloyd George everything is only seeming until the final act of accomplishment. It is quite possible that he has agreed to the ultimatum to the Russians with the intention of producing a diversion at the last moment.

Russians Strong Stand.

What is certain is that the Russians themselves will never agree to these demands. They have already gone to the limit of concession in offering to abandon their enormous claims for the damage they have suffered by the encouragement and support given by Great Britain and France to the counter-revolutions, asking in return for financial credits to enable them to repair the damage caused by these campaigns and reconstruct their transport and industries. But to yield to the other demands would be to surrender the whole position now established in Russia for which the revolution was carried out and strike a fatal blow at Russia's national right to do what she likes with her own and to make her own laws, economic and otherwise, and govern herself in the way she thinks fit. Russia has established the principles of nationalisation of property and the means of production as those on which the commonwealth of the state must be based. To ask her to go back on that by the restoration of the appropriated property of foreigners in Russia would be to violate the very first principles of the government she has set up and would be contrary to law and justice and the rules by which nations live. As well might the United States of America have been asked to compensate the foreign owners of slaves when she abolished slavery, or to compensate the foreigners whose interests suffered by the adoption of prohibition. Only the other day, to quote an example nearers in point of time, Czecho Slovakia nationlised its land and the British Government expressly refused to make any claim for restitution on behalf of the British landowners affected. It is preposterous to make such a claim the basis of recognition of the Russian Government. But logic and consistency never stand in the way of the Great Powers of Europe when they have a purpose to serve by ignoring it, and the fact is that M. Poincare was determined from the outset that Russia should not be recognised and he has stood to his guns. Mr. Lloyd George, who has very different views, is going to submit because he wants the Conference to go on at any cost and get his "peace pact" through. He cannot afford to come back to England with nothing in his hands to show for all the time and money wasted at Genoa but an exposure of the dirty game played by Lord Northcliffe, who has been working hand in glove with the French Premier to wreck the Conference.

Russia's Alternative.

If the expected happens, the result will be, of course, that Russia will enter into separate treaties for recognition with individual states,—Great Britain probably as well as others. M. Poincare may feel that France can afford to go on refusing recognition to the Soviet Government but the other countries of Europe cannot. The treaty with Germany, the conclusion of which gave such a shock to the rest of Europe, will stand and will certainly be followed by others, not only with the smaller European States but with Great Britain and Italy. There is, however, still an eleventh hour chance that Russia will get recognition from the Conference. Without yielding on the principle, so it is suggested,

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REFLECTIONS ON A RIGHT HONOURABLE.

(BY. L. G. KHARE.)

Several years ago, eight young Indians were discussing in a small room overlooking a pleasant Cambridge quadrangle the Political situation in India. Seven debated and discussed; one was silent. Six of them are now doing time in King George's Indian jails for the sake of their political opinions, the seventh was the present writer, and the eighth has now become a member of one of the non-administrative convenanted Indian services. But the eighth drew in that discussion a picture of Mr. Srinivas Sastri which was more eloquent than all our words. He drew him as the fat boy with thumb in mouth, looking up to his mentor, the European official in India and saying "Nah then, ain't I good"?

Years have passed and Mr. Sastri has metamorphosed from the private Secretary to Mr. G. K. Gokhale into a Privy Councillor of the British Empire. But the Cambridge caricature has proved true. The death of Mr. Gokhale accelerated the rise to political eminence of Mr. Sastri and he found abundant opportunities to develope the kind of politics which appears to young Indians as the negation of self-respect, but to Mr. Sastri's followers as the high water mark of political wisdom. Nobody can deny that Mr. Sastri has political talent and an eloquence which is as pleasing as it is forcible. But there are many who deplore the self-sufficiency of his political outlook, and the almost insolent contempt with which he regards the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. I was astonished at his success in creating an acerbity of feeling against all those who professed to be guided by the present popular gospel of non-violent non-cooperation, at a dinner in Poona, given in his honour by the local Moderate politicians. He was a man with a grievance. And the grievance was that his countrymen, excepting of course his political adherents, had not given him the treatment he expected. Because, had he not signed along with the highest accredited agents of the various political groups which compose the British Commonwealth, some epoch-making treaties? The mere fact, that he, the agent of the Government of India, had signed along with these gentlemen, had given India a status equal in formal importance with other nations! In that pre-prandial Poona speech, he protested with great vehemence against the calumnies of the Indian Press and resented most strongly the description of his tour to Australia and Canada as a joy-ride.

A Comparison.

So let us try to be just to Mr. Sastri and compare him to the great Italian Statesman Cavour. It was said of Cavour by one of the ablest of English historians that "his success was due to his own ability, not to the idea or the party he represented." This is equally true of Mr. Sastri. It is difficult to find out what governing political idea he represents, although we can be certain that while on his mission he will plead for his objective, the enfranchisement of Indians domiciled in the Colonies with some forensic skill. It was said of Cavour that he was not borne to power on the wave of public enthusiasm, nor by the energy of an opinion incorporated in him, nor by the personal attachment of a mass of followers." This is equally true of Mr. Sastri, and one is glad to note that Mr. Sastri does not forget it. It was further said of Cavour "that he was not a representative man in the domain of thought, not a great partisan in the domain of action, not a popular favourite trained in agitation, or sustained by the prestige of great achievements." It is a great pity however, that Mr. Sastri of whom this is equally true *does* appear to forget it. When he will tour abroad to advertise India and its excellent Government to the English-speaking race overseas, opportunity will, no doubt, be given him to wax eloquent at post-prandial orations—so different from the pre-prandial oration at Poona—regarding the wonderful progress India has made under the paternal British Rule, the harm being done to India from "the political charlatanism" of Mr. Gandhi, the blessings of the "Swaraj-by-instalment" policy, and other congenial topics of the same type. It will be as well that he does not forget then that a vast majority of his countrymen have come to feel, that before the Indian can achieve respect for himself abroad, he must learn self-respect at home, and must make others respect him. There was only one place where Mr. Sastri could have gone with great advantage, to vindicate the elementary rights of Indians as human being and that was British South Africa. Perhaps Mr. Sastri after his mission may find time to visit that interesting part of the British Empire and inquire into the condition of the Indians there. One may request him then to take the Zambesi express from, for example, Broken Hill to Bakuma and see for himself how the British Empire is based on a solid rock of colour prejudice, which the camouflage of endowing a limited number of Indians with the political franchise will hardly shatter. But perhaps this will be inconvenient to the politics of the buttonhole in which Mr. Sastri is such an adept.

The Politics of the Buttonhole:—

One would imagine that Mr. Sastri and his followers have really come to feel that it was by buttonholing this great Colonial Premier, or talking after lunch to that great Overseas magnate, that the opposition to India's claim for equal rights can be disarmed. One only hopes that they do not heckle Mr. Sastri in Sydney and Brisbane, or in Montreal and Toronto, about trifling details of British political life in India such as Jallianwala. Meanwhile, it will be as well for Mr. Sastri, to stick to his official job as the agent of the Government of India, and not talk about the great principles of self-government which according to him the British are pledged to introduce in India. There are Indians in Canada who can retort, in the language of Mazzini to Cavour "partisans of opportunity, you have no right to invoke principles."

LONDON LETTER.

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she may make concessions as a business bargain, in order to get the financial aid she needs. But even that is a doubtful prospect in face of the French determination to do nothing for Russia until the Soviet government is overturned, a hope that M. Poincare is deluded enough still to entertain.

A Hollow Pact.

As for the "pact of peace," the British Premier's project may, and probably will, come off. But unaccompanied as it will be by any condition for disarmament, it will be a very hollow affair. Here again the militarist spirit which actuates the present French Government is the obstacle. At Washington France pleaded the existence of the great Red Army as the reason which made it impossible for the French Government to entertain any proposal for land disarmament. At Genoa Tchitcherin threw a bombshell into the Conference at its very first meeting by offering to disarm if France would agree and M. Barthou, the leader of the French delegation gave such an angry refusal that it required an almost miraculous exercise of, what an Italian journal has described, as Mr. Lloyd George's diabolical power, to restore the equilibrium. M. Poincare's speech a few days ago, so menacing and aggressive in its terms, has made it clear that France is in no mood for honest peace pacts. The other signatories to the Versailles Treaty are prepared to recognise Germany's inability to pay, but M. Poincare has announced that if the next instalment of the Reparations is not forthcoming France will send her troops into Germany, even if she has to act single-handed. The munition factories in France have been taking on fresh workpeople, the arms manufactories have been asked what they can supply in the way of new equipment in certain eventualities and, it is even said, that the preparations for a French mobilisation on 1st May are in hand. M. Poincare may be playing with fire, for it yet remains to be seen how far the population is prepared to let him go in this military enterprise. The working classes all over Europe are sick to death of war and the very thought of it. They would not let a single soldier go out of England for such a purpose, and, though it may be different in France, to some extent, some sort of popular protest and outbreak, if M. Poincare persists, is inevitable.

The Entente Dead.

As far as this country is concerned the effect of M. Poincare's perpetual rattling of the sabre, a performance in which he threatens to outvie the ex-Kaiser himself, and his persistent obstruction of the efforts to bring Russia again within the sphere of European markets, has been to destroy the pro-French sentiment which existed hitherto. That is confined now to the extreme reactionaries of the "Morning Post" persuasion and to the Northcliffe press, which is ultra pro-French beacuse that attitude annoys and obstructs Lloyd George. The working classes, who have had to suffer so bitterly through unemployment, are anxious only to see the markets of Russia and Germany opened up again, to try and undo the folly which, by taking payment in kind from Germany in various ways, has brought the shipping and coal industries to a state of unparallelled depression, and they recognise that the only road to the restoration of the economic stability of Europe is by the abandonment of the pursuit of the chimera of reparations and the adoption of honest efforts to restore normal economic relations with Russia and Germany. Even the hard-aced members of Parliament, returning from their constituencies after the Easter recess, have come back imbued with the feeling that the sentiment of the country as regards France, has undergone a vast change. In such an atmosphere the figure of M. Poincare, sword in hand, breathing fire and vengeance, presents a spectacle which commands no sympathy.

The Indian Situation.

We have been treated this morning to a review of the situation in India by the Simla corespondent of the "Times". It is headed "India's Quiet Spell' and runs on familiar lines. The opening paragraph informs us, ingenuously enough, that this "considered judgment of the trend of the different political currents" is formulated chiefly on the opinions contributed by the Finance Members and the Secretaries from all the principle Provincial Councils who have been attending an important financial conference in the Summer capital. It need hardly be said that the corespondent has discovered exactly what he might be expected to have been looking for in such a quailer. The "situation is very much easier," "Mr. Gandhi committeed a tactical error at Bardoli," the Extremists are dissatisfied with him and his moderate followers are lukewarm, and now he has been in gaol for a month "the loss of ground is made abundantly clear." "The want of leadership has caused a split among the Non-cooperators." As for the Mahomedans "the larger and more reasonable section is beginning to realise that the Government of India is a strong champion of the Caliphate sentiment, and the concessions embodied in the latest terms offered to Turkey are inevitably connected with the expression of India's feelings." What that is intended to convey exactly is not clear. Recent happenings, the correspondent goes on to say, have had a salutary effect on Indian and Moslem opinion and the Viceroy's recent statement at Peshawar has contributed to the improved feeling. India Wants to lull and it appears that Mr. Gandhi was kind enough to go to gaol with the express object of providing relief from the alarums and excursions of the past few months, for the writer tells us, "that the disappearance of Gandhi has come with the express object of providing that want." The lull, according to this sapient correspondent, will carry the country over the dangerous months of May and June, after which a fall in the price of foodstuffs favour political quietitude." This gratifying prediction, however, has to be qualified by the admission that "it would be wrong to underestimate the determination of the Non-cooperation leaders, that the Working Committee is engaged on the programme of the June Congress, and that, by that time, some of the leaders now in gaol will "perhaps be free" and another campaign may be begun. Your readers will be able to judge the merits of this decription of the situation for themselves, but I am able to deduce from it that everything is going on as it should do, that the arrest and incarceration of Mahatmaji has been treated in the spirit of calmness and resignation that he would have wished. While the work of organisation, propaganda and development of the programme laid down is steadily proceeding.

The Sad Case of Mr Massingham.

As I mentioned recently, not a single paper has had the grace to give publicity to Mahatma Gandhi's statement to the Court at Ahmedabad Mr. Massingham, however, has announced in the "Nation" that he has read the address and that while he admits the dignity of the phraseology and of "Gandhi's act of submission," his admiration ends there. Mr. Massingham takes strong exception to the comparison made between Mahatma Gandhi and the Prophet of Palestine, and the statement of a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" that "he has gone back to the Sermon on the Mount." Mr. Massingham prefers the type of Nationalist presented in the person of Sir Sankaran Nair, whose pamphlet "Gandhi and Anarchy" has greatly impressed him. Sir Sankaran, says Mr. Massingham, "is an advanced Nationalist, a statesman of great experience and a thinker of eminence," and he "blasts Mr. Gandhi's repute for political leadership." In the sense which that term conveys to the Western mind perhaps that is true. But Mahatma Gandhi is not a political leader in the Western sense, any more than was Christ. It seems quite certain that, if Christ appeared on Earth at this moment Mr. Massingham would have a great deal to say in denunciation of his childishness, his want of practical statesmanship and his lack of vision. He takes Mr. Gandhi to task for having been so childish as to say, when he was asked how he would deal with the wild border tribes, that he would present them with spinning wheels. I do not know whether Mahatmaji did say this but evidently, in Mr. Massingham's opinion he ought to have said machine guns instead of spinning wheels.

Mr. Massingham complains that Mr. Gandhi's whole political programme is "an excursion in childishness." "It was childish to teach the pitiful doctrine of *Ahimsa*" and it was "something worse than childish for a saint of Hinduism to throw himself blindfold into the arms of the savage Moplahs." How childish, might we add, was it of Christ to tell us to turn the other cheek to the smiter and to teach us to love our enemies! What *would* Mr. Massingham say to Christ if he returned to our world and preached his Sermon on the Mount again to the western world of materialism, political chicanery and militaristic brutism! How childish it would all appear to poor Mr. Massingham, as it appeared to the Pharisees and the Roman rulers of Christ's day!

Mr. Massingham's ignorance.

Mr. Massingham has the temerity to say of Mr. Gandhi that "as a pubilc man he bears a heavy load of guilty for one of the worst mass-acres in Eastern history. "This refers presumably to the Chauri Chaura outbreak. It is a pity Mr. Massingham cannot distinguish between the acceptance of responsibility by an honest man of having taken a risk and the attribution of definite guilt for bloodshed. The heavy load of guilt lies, not on the shoulders of Mr. Gandhi, but on those who are responsible for the lawless repression which provoked the Chauri Chaura outbreak and would have provoked a hundred such outbreaks in any other country where the people had not been so sternly disciplined to non-violence. Mr. Massingham's conclusion is that Mr. Gandhi is merely an "engaging charlatan" who has driven India in a long flight backwards. It is a pity he says, India chose him when she had better men to choose from,—Sir Sankaran Nair, for instance, whom he quotes as "saying truly," that "he has drawn India back to Nationalism and Mediaevalism at a time when art, science, religion, political philosophy, and the idea of human brotherhood were awakening the mind of her youth to sympathy with the best thought of the West." "Gandhi," he goes on ignorantly and wickedly to state, drawing his inspiration from Sir Sankaran Nair and all the other detractors of a man he has not attempted to study at first hand, "has plunged these boys in a confused dream of primitive life. The motive was not *Ahimsa* but race-hatred." Such is the judgment we [illegible] from a leading exponent of the enlightened Liberalism of the West. India must continue in the course of absorbing Western thought and discarding Indian, culture if she is to retain the sympathy of Liberal politicians in England!

The situation in Asia Minor.

The issue in Asia Minor is still in suspense. The Angora Government have replied very fully to the last Note of the Allies but little of the reply has appeared in the press. Angora stands to its demand that the Greek evacuation must commence with the signing of the Armistice but it offers the Allies a way out, which they will probably be only too glad to avail themselves of, by suggesting a meeting at Ismid at as early a date as possible to settle the issues. You will have heard ere this reaches you what reply has been made to this suggestion. The general view here is that the Allies are so anxious now to see the Greeks out of Asia Minor that they are prepared to meet the Angora delegates on any reasonable terms. Their difficulty is with the Greeks. If the threats in which the Greek press is indulging, materialise we may yet see British and French forces employed in assisting the Kemalist troops to clear the Greek army out of Smyrna, but Greek threats very seldom materialise without the assistance of a power stronger themselves, and I think when the time comes the Greeks will go quietly.

Owing to an overwhelming subscription, the Port of Calcutta Loan letters of allotment cannot be posted until early this week. The basis of allotment approximately follows application. Sums to amount of 1,900 sterling will receive a hundred sterling, sums of two thousand to 4,900 sterling will receive two hundred, and sums of five thousand and over will receive six or seven per cent.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

curate statements published in a leading article in the "Englishman" alleging that the jail discipline was unduly relaxed in favour of the political prisoners now in the Alipore Jail, it was thought that the last word had been said on the subject. But no, we counted without the "Indian Daily News." That journal, since its *volte face* by the publication of a complete disavowal of its long-cherished *convictions* in the form of a letter to the editor in the leading column, has performed many journalistic feats—not the least interesting of which is its support of the "Englishman" in the latter's uncalled-for attack on the jail authorities at Alipore. "Everybody knows," says the journal, "the Moderates and Extremists shed bitter tears over the treatment of "political prisoners—a curious phenomenon in the Indian political world which has puzzled the Government." But it seems that our good contemporary is more puzzled than the Government. It was Lord Ronaldshay and Sir Abdur Rahim, Member in charge of jails, who having regard to the fact that political prisoners in all civilised countries are treated as first class misdemeanants, made appropriate modifications for the treatment of political prisoners of education and good social status. Even these modified rules, compared with those in force in other countries, cannot by any stretch of language be said to have the effect of "pampering and making much of the political prisoners."

KHADDAR AND COUNCIL OF ACTION.

The *Khaddar* propaganda is making steady progress in the mofussil. This has perturbed the official mind and it seems District Officers have taken upon themselves the ignoble task of crushing the movement by extraordinary measures. The Congress Committee has been informed by several district officers that a counter propaganda under official auspices has been started. For instance,—a novel organisation of officials and semi-officials has been formed at Barisal to combat the spread of the movement by propaganda work in the villages. A correspondent to the "Barisal Hitaishi" sends to that paper a report of a meeting of this body called "Council of Action" which came off on the 23rd April. Among those present in this particular meeting were the District Magistrate P. H. Waddell Esqr., I.C.S., the Additional Magistrate, Additional Superintendent of Police and two other dignitaries. The following resolutions were adopted: (1) Action to be taken where practicable against persons keeping collecting boxes for Swaraj Fund. (2) History sheets to be prepared of prominent N. C. O. Volunteers at local Swaraj offices with a view to propaganda against them. Copies of a report of the proceedings of this meeting "were forwarded to all Sub-divisional officers for information and necessary action," under the signature of the District Magistrate."

One wonders why the Swaraj funds should prove an eye-sore to the officials. Sir Henry Wheeler shed tears in the Bengal Legislative Council over his allegation that no proper accounts were kept of the poor-men's money. These funds, it is too well-known, are spent in financing spinning and weaving institutions, in the organisation of Khaddar and Swadeshi, on national education and other constructive work outlined at Bardoli. By an attempt to stop the collection of these funds, the Magistrate is practically aiming a death blow to Swadeshi which is, in itself, a most harmless thing, and which every honest servant of the State should encourage. But this is too much to expect from present-day officials.

A HOUSE RAIDED BY DACOITS IN CALCUTTA

VALUABLES TAKEN AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Four dacoits armed wtih revolvers and daggers, drove up in a taxicab and raided a salt merchant's house in Jorabagan in the Indian part of the town in the early hours of this morning. They held up the inmates, ransacked the rooms, and seized cash and jewellery to the value of six thousand rupees. As they were leaving they were challenged by the police, whereupon they fired two shots which fortunately missed. They then escaped in a waiting taxicab. The driver was subsequently arrested, but denied all knowledge of the raid. This is the second case within a week of the police having been fired at.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The Governor in Council, United Provinces, has appointed a committee, with Hon. Mr. M. Keane as President to enquire into the whole question of assessment of land revenue in the United Provinces, particularly with regard to the terms of future settlements and limitation of assessment both as regards share of assets and enhancement.

BURHAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

CONGRATULATES MAHATMAJI.

The President, Municipal Committee Burhampore sends us the following resolution which was passed at a Meeting of the Committee:—

"We the newly elected members of the Municipal Committee, Burhampore at their first General Meeting take the opportunity to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his arrest, but at the same time disapprove the action of the Government in removing such a peace loving patriot and leader from the midst of the public in the present disturbed state of affairs."

The resolution as amended was passed by a unanimous vote of all the elected members, the nominated members taking no part.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

VINITA EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the names of successful candidates in the Vinita Examination held in March 1922 at Ahmedabad:—

AHMEDABAD.

ORDINARY COURSE SANSCRIT.

Amin M. K., Kadakia D. C., Kate G. S., Kasiparekhwala H. M., Kevalwala A. H., Kothari C. J., Kothari C. J., Kothari R. J., Gandhi J. J., Gandhi Ratilal H., Gandhi Ramanlal H., Gopani P. T., Chokshi I. C., Chokshi K. M., Chokshi R. G., Jadawala C. D., Jeshwar R. H., Johri R. J., Joshi B. N., Joshi V. M., Javeri M. S., Javeri H. C., Za B. B., Thaker M. S., Thakore I. B., Thakore B. G., Thakore R. S., Thakore H. M., Talati M. K., Talati M. B., Teli B. N., Teli M. M., Trivedi N. B., Trivedi R. C., Trivedi H. R., Dalal S. J., Dave A. K., Dave K. H., Dave J. N., Dave T. K., Dave M. K., Dave M. D., Dave S. A., Dave S. C., Desai G. C., Desai R. A., Desai A. M., Desai K. H., Desai C. H., Desai N. J., Desai R. L., Desai V. K., Dwivedi R. A., Dholakia R. V., Navagaria N. K., Nyaya J. C., Patel A. C., Patel A. N., Patel A. B., Patel J. N., Patel I. D., Patel U. Z., Patel U. N., Patel K. J., Patel G. Z., Patel C. L., Patel J. S., Patel J. P., Patel J. T., Patel J. N., Patel J. P., Patel J. T., Patel J. N., Patel D. L. (Ahmedabad), Patel Patel D. L. (Anand Patel T. A., Patel D. A., Patel N. G., Patel N. M., Patel F. S., Patel B. J., Patel B. G., Patel B. C., Patel M. Mathurbhai, Patel M. Maganbhai, Patel M. P., Patel R. R., Patel R. C., Patel L. H.., Patel L. N., Patel S. V., Patel S. S., Patel Shibabhai G., Patel Satabhai G., Patel S. J. Patel S. L., Patel H. S., Patel H. D., Pandya M. K., Pandya H. L., Pandit B. R., Pandit S. M., Parikh C. C., Perikh J. G., Parikh D. M., Parikh B. B., Parikh R. S., Parikh R. K., Parikh R. L., Parikh S. N., Bangadiwala R. D., Bangadiwala S. D., Banker S. C., Bhatta N. M., Bhatta H. C., Bhatta G. M., Bhatta G. K., Bhatta N. D., Bhau P. R., Masherwala C. V., Mehta K. N., Mehta M. P., Mehta R. K., Mehta S. B., Mehta S. M., Mistri J. R., Lakhia J. G., Lala B. N., Vadavi R. V., Vaidya A. G., Shastri K. H., Shah A. M., Shah A. H., Shah K. V., Shah K. A., Shah K. S., Shah K. H., Shah G. M., Shah C. H., Shah C. Baladevdas, Shah C. Bethchardas, Shah C. P., Shah C. K., Shah T. C., Shah N. G., Shah M. N., Shah M. M., Shah M. H., Shah R. P., Shah R. M., Shah R. C., Shah S. J., Shah H. P., Shah H. V., Shukla K. M., Shett A. N., Shett T. H., Shett R. M., *Shett Lilavati L.*, Shanghavi N. P., Sanghani M. H. Shah C. T., Shah T. L., Shett P. C.

PERSIAN.

Anklesaria J. R., Upadyaya J. M., Engineer K. B., Engineer M. M., Joshi M. G., Thakore D. R., Dalal K. G., Desai D. K., Narakhi C. C., Parikh C. R., Parikh S. C., Fozader S. M., Bukhari J. S., Bhagat B. J., Bhatt R. N., Mehta B. M., Mehta V. A., Modi R. M., Shah B. C., Shah M. F., Vohra J. S., Shekh J. J.

FRENCH.

Dalal L. A., Parikh K. B., Patel R. G., Patel V. G., Parikh C. R., Parikh J. M., Fadia A. P., Vaidya J. J., *Shett Sushila M.*

OPTIONAL COURSE—MATHEMATICS.

Trivedi K. R., Doshi A. J., Doshi C. P., Patel C. K.

HISORY.

Mehta M. B.

SANSKRIT.

Kunvarani H. M., Shukla T. M.

ENGLISH.

Thaker C. M., Domadia S. M., Shah J. H., Shah L. V., Shah H. L.

SURAT.

Ordinary Course Sanskrit.

Khandwala R. V., Chokshi I. C., Chokhawala G. R., Jariwala, C. C., Desai M. P., Desai H. M., Doshi R. M., Nanavati V. T., Parekh S. H., Bhatta A. P., Bhavasar M. G., Marfatia K. T., Shah A. K., Shah M. K., Veragiwala K. G., Vyas K. K.

PERSIAN.

Javeri B. D., Dalal H. V., Bhakta N. R., Sharaf I. A.,

OPTIONAL COURSE—MATHEMATICS.

Dalal M. C., Desai B. M., Desai M. B., Nayah G. D., Patel R. H.

HISTORY.

Nayak R. M., Patel B. B., Patel R. G., Mehta C. M., Marfatia G. N., Marfatia C. M.

ENGLISH.

Thakkar C. S., Desai I. I., Patel G. B.

BOMBAY.

ORDINARY COURSE—SANSKRIT.

Desai M. D., Salaria N. O.

OPTIONAL COURSE—ENGLISH.

Adhavaryu B. D., Avashia S. M., Asar K. G., Kapurana A. N., Kiri M. U., Kothari G. V., Khandwala R. T., Jani D. K., Joshi A. H., Joshi C. N., Japi R. K., Dalal J. H., Dalal B. M., Davada R. G., Desai N. P., Desai R. V., Pattani F. R., Parikh C. D., Parekh R. P., Buch S. J., Bhagat H. J., Bhatta C. A., Bhatta N. V., Bhatta S. M., Merchant R. D., Mehta C. T., Mehta N. S., Mehta R. K., Shah R. G., Shah S. C., Sampat H. T., Lakadwala D. C., Ved K. M., Ved V. M.

SNATAK EXAMINATION.

List of candidates successful at the Snatak Examination held in March 1922.

First Class Ahmedabad Mathematics Sharma V. L.

Second Class Ahmedabad Mathematics Gumbar H. H.

Surat History and Economics Desai C. R.

PASS.

Ahmedabad English and Sanskrit. Trivedi S. B.

History and Economics Champaneria J. K., Desai C. K.

Bombay. Philosophy. Paranjapay B. T.

PRATHAMA EXAMINATION.

List of candidates successful at the Prathana Examination held in March 1922.

First Class (in order of Merit) Ahmedabad Mathematics and Bengali Thoria L. T.

Surat Mathematics and English Kasotia V. B.

Second Class Ahmedabad Logic and Bengali.

Patel C. J., Shah S. R., Shett N. A., Logic and Murathi Amin C. T., Joshi P. J., Patel A. G., Patel C. P., Shah S. M.

LOGIC AND ENGLISH.

Trivedi C. B., Patel F. L., Parikh N. H., Parikh S. C., Modi B. D., Vasa L. C., *Shett, Vasantkumari Chimanlal.*

SANSKRIT AND BENGALI.

Amin S. G., Patel P. J., Patel P. S., Patel R. C., Shah S. M.

SANSKRIT AND ENGLISH.

Joshi P. V., Patel R. G., Valame N. V., *Sant, Indira V.*

AHMEDABAD, LOGIC AND BENGALI.

MATHEMATICS AND BENGALI.

Patel J. K., Patel T. K., Patel R. M., Shukla B. A.

MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH.

Tendulker G. N., Thakker M. M., Patel B. K., Shah H. L.

SURAT LOGIC AND BENGALI.

Parekh N. N.

SANSKRIT AND ENGLSH.

Desai G. M., Trivedi D. N.

MATHEMATICS AND BENGALI.

Vashi K. P.

MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH.

Khakerwala K. G.

THIRD CLASS.

Ahmedabad Logic and Bengali.

Jasani R. B., Zala M. H., Thakore G. M., Patel N. M., Patel R. H., Patel H. I.

LOGIC AND MARATHI.

Patel C. D., Patel C. A., Patel B. T., *Patel, Mani Vallabhbhai*, Marfatia M.B.

LOGIC AND ENGLISH.

Bhatta S. J., Mehta B. A., Shah H. H.

SANSKRIT AND BENGALI.

Desai G. G., Patel L. M.

SANSKRIT AND ENGLISH.

Chauhana K. P., Chhatrapati T. M., Nagarwadia R. P., Patel C. K., Patel S. D., Bhatta R. D., Shah P. M.

MATHEMATICS AND BENGALI.

Trivedi G. C., Shah V. K.

SURAT. LOGIC AND BENGALI.

Desai K. D.

LOGIC AND MARATHI.

Desai B. G.

LOGIC AND ENGLISH.

Dadawala P. B.

SANSKRIT AND MARATHI.

Desai M. K.

SANSKRIT AND ENGLISH.

Vakilna M. C.,

MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH.

Desai R. N.

NOT CLASSED.

Logic and Bengali:—Shah R. D.

Logic and Marathi:—Patel P. D., Patel R. M.

Logic and English:—*Desai, Nirmala Hariprasad*; Shah C. K., Shah N. V., Shah V. T.

Sanskrit and English:—Patel M. F., Shukla M. P.

Mathematics and Bengali:—Nayak L. M.

Mathematics and English:—Amin J. C., Patel D. V., Shett R. C.

Mathematics and Marathi:—Bhatt Y. J.

Surat—Logic and English:—Desai B. L.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO ACCEPT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 15.

Genoa.—It is reported that the Russians have notified Sgr. Schanzer that they refuse to accept the proposed terms for the appointment of the Russian Commission.

LATER.

The Russian note was delivered early on the morning of May 15th, and it intimated that the Russians were unable to agree to the idea of two separate commissions on Russia. The British Delegation says that the Russians misunderstand the positions, and it expects that difficulties will be removed by explanations forthcoming after the meeting of the political Sub-commission to-day.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNION.

COMMENTS ON KING'S VISIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 15.

Paris.—"Soul of Edward appears in his august son". These words are typical of the Press comments to-day which dwell unanimously on the value of the King's pilgrimage to the Anglo-French relations and recall with appreciation Britain's part in the War. The "Petit Parisien" remarks that words of the King have dispelled in flash the bad feeling engendered in many French circles by Genoa.

The "La Victoire" asserts that, despite the existence of certain differences of opinion, the Entente Cordiale will now become a proof against all attacks.

The "Gaulois" declares that the King's words went straight to the heart of France, and a beneficial breeze from North has travelled to Genoa dispersing clouds which were obscuring the Conference sky. The paper hopes that when Their Majesties return to Paris, it will be to reconsecrate the Anglo-French union.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May. 15.

At the general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, last night, under the presidency of Mr. R. Braunfield, Mr. Daud, Secretary, said that although the findings of the Recruitment Committee were still pending, Government of Bengal had appointed a new shipping broker. He referred to the recent speeches of Sir Robert Watson Smyth and Mr. Currie and strongly condemned their attitude and concluded by saying that if Mr. Currie were not friendly and sympathetic towards labour the shipping of Calcutta might be brought to a standstill. An old serang said if their grievances were not redressed without further delay they would go on strike. Resolutions protesting against the action of the Bengal Government in appointing a new shipping broker and asking the Government of India to publish the report of the Recruitment Committee at an early date were passed.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

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TO THE EDITOR

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Correspondent S. M. L.

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MR. SASTRI ON NON-COOPERATION.

A MISLEADING SIMILE.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—Mr. Sastry's presidential address is an honest, straightforward and, on the whole, a true and correct estimate of the main factors of the political situation, except on one point to which we shall refer presently. He does not interpret the outward calm that has ensued within the last few weeks as signifying an inward calm. In grave words he calls attention to the almost universal distrust of Government prevailing in the country. He holds that diarchy has failed wherever its distinctive diarchic features have not been obliterated in practice, which means that it has failed as a system. If he does not in so many words denounce the policy which has led to some thousands of persons being held in imprisonment, he clearly sees that there can be no peace in the country unless some way is found of relieving that policy of such a sinister corollary. These are things which every one who does not wilfuly shut his eyes to facts must admit and does admit. It needed both courage and conscience to speak out on these matters at the Bombay Liberal Conference, and Mr. Sastry deserves well of the country for having exhibited these qualities at this juncture.

The one matter on which Mr. Sastry's estimate did not come up to his high dispassionate standard in regard to others, is Non-Co-operation. There was nothing grudging in his tribute to the great qualities of its leader, his testimony to the impetus it had given to social reforms and *swadeshi*, and his appreciation of the awakening of the masses through its means. But his estimate of the Non-Co-operation movement, as a whole, fell short of the complete proportion which one expects from a thinker and statesman of his high calibre. It ignored altogether the circumstances in which Non-Co-operation was born—the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab tragedies, the glaring violation, set beyond all doubt by Mr. Montagu's admission, of the Turkish pledge, and the unsubstantial character of the Reforms, also now beyond cavil. If Mr. Sastry's estimate of Non-Co-operation suffered by its not being taken in its proper historical setting, his criticism of it as bad philosophy was inspired by the shallow utilitarianism of the mid-Victorian era, which the great War had finally trodden down into the dust of ages. Non-Co-operation, Mr. Sastry urged, was an expression of the old Indian principle of giving up, doing without, of reducing the denominator of self. What has the opposite philisophy—if it may be so called—that of grasping, of competition of constant extension of self, led to? If politics is, as it ought to be, a branch of ethics, and political methods must submit to ethical tests, a method based upon giving up must stand the test better than the political method of getting on. In any case, it is not for the President of the Servants of India Society, if it has not radically changed its principles, to decry renunciation as a sinister creed.

Non-Co-operationists have made many mistakes, nearly all of them avoidable. Their programmes have been throughout empirical and there has been no correlation between their several successive programmes. With an almost British disbelief in theory, they have refused to admit the existence of a stone wall, when it was sought to be pointed out to them, until they ran their heads against it, and when they did and were rudely made aware of the fact, they rubbed their foreheads and ran against other stone walls as if nothing had happened. They have often treated advice and remonstance with arrogant contempt. The less experienced of them—and experience is the one great want of the movement—have persisted against earnest advice in mistaking the rustic cackle of their bourgs for the murmur of the world. No one has been more severe to their mistakes and miscalculations than ourselves. We agree with many of the counts of Mr. Sastry's indictment of the movement, but when he charges it with having oppressed the people it professes to help and likens it to an ignorant mother who beats her child in impotent wrath at her own folly, we can only say that he does not know what he is talking about. He would, we are sure, have spoken differently if he had been in the country and seen more of it during the recent eventful months. The blunt fact, whether we like it or not, is that the people look on Non-Co-operators not as oppressors but as their sole supporters in their trials and tribulations. They look upon everyone who wears *Khaddar* as their true friend, although, we fear, that there are quite as many among *Khaddar* wearers as among others to whom public life is worth just as much as it brings to them and no more. Liberals of the Bombay Conference type will have hard work to convince the masses that they and not Non-Co-operators are their true friends. And the masses, ignorant, illiterate as they are, are not always deceived. Rather, they, like litle children, have a way of penetrating intuitively behind appearances. Mr. Sastry's homely simile is not the right one in the circumstances. A more appropriate one would represent Mr. Sastry's party as a superstitious mother-in-law, who, not having the heart or courage to rebuke her vagabond son, upbraids her unhappy daughter-in-law for her evil star which sends her husband prowling about amidst the dark places of the earth.

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THE FIJI DEPUTATION.

INTERVIEW WITH PT. SHARMA.

The Government of India Deputation to Fiji consisting of Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. Corbett, Pandit Govind Sahay Sharma, Lt. Hissamuddin to enquire into the condition of our countrymen there having concluded their enquiries in that colony, are now on their way back to India. The Deputation left Fiji on the 3rd of April. Mr. Venktapathi Raju proceeded to England via America, Lt. Hissamuddin, Pandit Sharma and Mr. Corbett landed in Colombo on the afternoon of the 7th instant. Mr. Corbett proceeded to England where he will meet Mr. Raju.

Pandit Sharma arrived in Madras yesterday morning and left the same evening for Simla. He is a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and is prominently associated with the Municipal administration of his district. Quite by chance our representative met him at the Gokhale Hall yesterday afernoon and had a talk with him about the condition of the Indian residents in Fiji. Pandit Sharma refused to be drawn out and declined to answer several questions put to him. He, however, gave us an idea of the conditions in Fiji. He stated:

We made a thorough enquiry into the conditions and grievances of the Indians resident in Fiji. We went from one island of the group to another in which the vast majority of our people are living. The Government of Fiji very kindly put all facilities in our way for enquiring into different matters and the Chief Inspector of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Manager of Mills and the Association of Planters gave us all the necessary information we wanted to have in connection with our work. I believe we have got sufficient material for an exhaustive report on the subject which may be found both valuable and interesting by the Government of India and the people in general.

Q. Considering that they had already grievances against their employers, how do the Indians feel about the reduction of wages from 2s. 6d to 1s.6d. per day which was published in the Fiji and Indian newspapers and about which we have received complaints from the Indians in Fiji?

A. Unfortunately the Colonial Sugar Refining Company who are the biggest employers of Indian labour in Fiji reduced the wages from 2s 6d to 1s 6d during the course of our enquiry which has aggravated the feeling among the Indians.

Q. We have come to know that there is a desire amongst the Indians for being repatriated. Did you notice any eagerness on their part to be repatriated?

A.—As regards repatriation we have to bear in mind that according to the pre-war proportion about fifteen thousand Indians should have been repatriated during the time from the beginning of war up to now, out of which about eight thousand only have been repatriated. So it is nothing unnatural that there is a great desire for repatriation amongst the Indians who have not been able to settle on the land there. Of course the present reduction in wages has to a certain extent increased the desire for repatriation.

Q.—Can you tell me whether the equal status promised by the Imperial Conference and Governments concerned been given effect to or not?

A.—It has not been given effect to and the Fiji Government were waiting to consult us on this point and it remains to be seen what is going to be done.—"Swarajya."

LAST SESSION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Ginwala's review of the work of the Legislative Assembly during last session:—

The acceptance of the Finance Bill as it emerged from the Legislative Assembly by the Council of State without amendment and the assent thereto by the Governor-General were a clear constitutional admission that the authority of the Assembly was to be regarded as supreme and final in matters of taxation. In spite of the unfavourable advice of the Law Officers of the Crown against the discretionary power of the Governor-General to make those items votable which are at present classed non-votable, the Assembly has asserted its right to, and in fact, did indirectly vote on non-votable items, by cutting down the expenditure on subjects coming within its purview and reducing the resources of the Government by refusing taxation. If the Governor-General refuses to restore the reductions from the Budget, as he has refused to restore the taxes, the principle is definitely recognized that the Assembly by the full exercise of its constitutional powers in respect of taxation and the votable portion of the Budget is entitled to assert its rights to vote indirectly the whole of the Indian Budget, including Military expenditure.

The most encouring feature of last Session's work was the complete co-operation of the non-official European Members with the Indian Members on all constitutional questions of vital importance. They voted solid with the Indians for a demand for full power of vote on all items and also in reducing by Rs. 100/- Army Department estimates by way of censures on Military Expenditure. Thus the European non-official colleagues gave abundant proof of the identity of their ideals with those of the Indians with reference to the progress of reforms and the reduction of Army Expenditure.

Towards the end of the Session there was a tendency to form groups on Communal and other basis. In an All-India Assembly this is to be deprecated and it is hoped that a higher sense of patriotism and national duty will supervene before the beginning of the next Session and put an end to such a tendency which if continued would certainly retard the attainment of the goal of responsible Government for which we are all working according to our lights.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI.

A CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let us consider the case of the production of khadi. As we expect our people to take to such occupations only in their spare time, they cannot but be small-nay very small producers. They can in convenient numbers unite themselves and form one producers' society. The junction of the society should be to buy cotton for its members—and this the society can do with profit because it can buy at a wholesale rate, and to distribute same to its constituents. The society can also get better cotton which would facilitate spinning to a very great extent. Cotton carded in a mill is certainly superior as it facilitates spinning; the society can certainly buy same from a mill which the individual spinner cannot. In the same way the society can collect the yarn spun by its members and give it to another similar society of weavers. But the most desirable results can be obtained if we can form a joint society of spinners and weavers. Supposing that one weaver in a day can utilise as much yarn as can be spun by ten spinners, we must form a society the proportion of whose members among spinners and weavers should be 10 to 1. For example if we have got 100 spinners in a society then we should also have ten weavers. Such a society can do the work in a far better way. It can also do the work of repairing or replacing the tools etc., The question now arises about the sale of the finished product khaddar. For this there are two ways. The society itself can start a selling shop in the village or if the village does not afford a good market, the society can even open a shop in one of the neighbouring towns. It will be clearly seen that this arrangement will be more remunerative than are under which the society may sell off its khadar to a merchant or merchants. Because in the former case the society can eliminate the middle man and thus secure for its members the whole profit. Moreover if the movement is developed, the profits will increase considerably. Let us suppose that similar societies are started in almost all the villages of a district. Then it will obviously be in the interests of all the societies to unite together in a federation. The federation can do the work of buying cotton etc, and selling khadar with considerable ease because it will alway buy in good quantity and will always command good stocks of khaddar. The federation can also open shops for retailing khadar in all important towns of the district and even outside if chances there are more profitable.

The financial aspect should deserve our most careful attention. The capital of the society should consist of a number of shares, the face value of which should be such as would be within the reach of every member. Taking the instance of the society consisting of 100 spinners and 10 weavers, we can conveniently restrict the capital to Rs. 600. This capital should be divided into 120 shares of Rs 5 each. Each spinner should take one share, thus accounting for 100 shares and each weaver should take two shares because the remuneration of the weaver will be more than double that of an average spinner thus accounting for the remaining 20 shares.

Another important point to be considered is about the remuneration of spinners and weavers. Now in every village we find practically fixed remuneartion for spinning a pound of cotton and weaving a yard of khadar. The society should adopt such a scale of payment and pay its members accordingly.

The remaining balance should be applied firstly in setting off from it atleast 25 per cent. for reserve fund purposes. Then from the balance, interest should be paid on capital which should not be more than 6½ per cent. per annum. The balance if any should be utilised in giving bonus to all the members in proportion to this quality and quantity of work turned out by them.

—Yours, etc.

J C. NANAVATI

THE PSEUDO-LIBERALS.

"Swarajya" writes as follows:—

The "Liberals" cannot properly speaking be called a party, for they have no principle save compromise and no method of political action except what is known as "moderation". They are a grotesque conglomerate in which the Trimmer, the Man-Pleaster, and the Toalicean find each his own place. Their only tangible aim is co-operation with the official class, so much so that to-day the indentification of the Liberals with the bureaucracy has become almost complete. Their parties in the Reform council represent only spurious and artificial divisions, and be they Big-Endians or Small-Endians, their attitude towards the wrong done to the people is the same—one of callous indifference. The new constitution which has served as decent drapery to a militarist administration, is their sole concern. Their differences with the Government are so few and rarely arise, but even when they do appear they "argue copiously, except in opinion not disagreeing." Their mad infatuation for the Reforms, has led them through a series of compromies which have wrought the nation immense harm. To use the language of Edmund Burke these "deserters from princnple, listed with fortune, see no greatness in suffering virtue or any crime in prosperous usurpation" If the Liberals followed up the rhetorical expositions of their faith by a little introspection, which would easily discover for them the striking differences between their professions and their practice, they will then be convinced that co-operation with the present system of Government does not make them stand on firm ground but on treacherous bog.

Mahomed Yahi and another shunter of East Indian Railway during recent strike on 15th March assaulted some coolies brought to work at Bemangach. yard. They were produced to-day before the Deputy Magistrate Howrah, who sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. —(A. P.)

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And if you be Dull too

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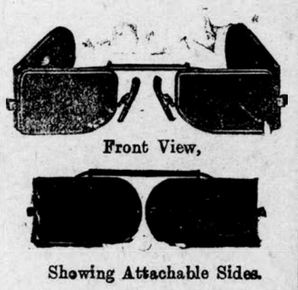
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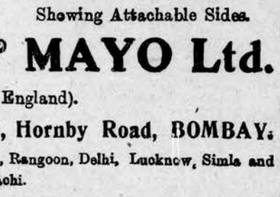
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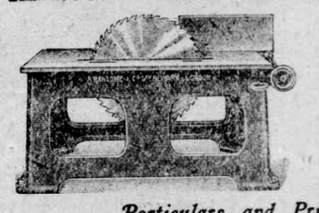

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